INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

2 MAR 1928

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHFROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 53— BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 2 1928] ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

E. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,050
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20 837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,588
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,083
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA * ..		10 986
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
25 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,203
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,883

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
9th March	YUBAYE MARU	Japan.
29th March	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia
24th April.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan
26th April.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
7th June Connecting	RAWALPINDI at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia
5th July Connecting	RAJPUTANA .. at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
2nd Mar.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
3rd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
5th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
7th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
14th ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
21st ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombassa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tamatsu Maru..	4646	20 Feb.	10 Mar.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	25 ,,	7 ,,
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 ,,	10 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 ,,	15 ,,
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	18 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	29 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	21st Mar.	1 April.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	13 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr.	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th Apr.	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May.

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru.	24th Feb.	8th Mar.
Shingo Maru ..	29th ,,	12th ,,
Shinnoh Maru..	11th March	22nd ,,
Indo Maru ..	11th ,,	26th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	24th ,,	8th April.
Indus Maru ..	6th April	15th ..
Borneo Maru ..	9th ,,	22nd ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 23473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Kalyandas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can excute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

NEW AGENCY

AT MIRAJ

PRICE ONE ANNA.

Copies can be had from:—
S. A. KULKARNI,
News Agent,
MIRAJ.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills).

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

The Indian Review.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS.

WOMEN'S PLACE IN NATIONAL LIFE
By Lady Cynthia Mosley.
EAST AFRICAN POLICY
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY
By Mr. S. Haldar.
AN OPEN LETTER TO MISS MAYO
By The Rev. Alden H. Clark.
THE LAST PHASE
By E. Labouchere Thornton, I.C.S., (Retd)
THE MADRAS CONGRESS
By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
BRITAIN'S "SACRED TRUST"—INDIA
By Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.
By Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao
THE RESERVE BANK BILL AND THE INDIAN STATES. By Sirdar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE
By Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.I.E.
MORE CONGRESSES & CONFERENCES
PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR MUSSALMANS
By Sheikh Sir Abdul Qadir, Kt.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL AND SCIENCE
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES
PORTRAITS & ILLUSTRATIONS.

Single Copy As. 8.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5, (if by cheque Rs. 5-4). Copies of the January number, which is also our Special New Year Number which contains an account of the proceedings of the various political, religious and social gatherings held during the Christmas season of last year are also available. Those who remit Rs. 5 and enrol themselves as regular subscribers for the year 1928 will get this Number free. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. No copies will be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,33,80,000.
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No, 56

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1924) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY.

JOIN THE HUNT.

Many people are hunting up out-of-use articles and advertising them For Sale through the FOR SALE COLUMN in the "Bombay Chronicle"—"Bombay Chronicle" advertisements have turned hundreds of used articles into cash.

CLASSIFIELD ADVTS.

Fill up your **WANTS** here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A competent ACCOUNTANT, good at drafting letters in English and knowing Hindi and Urdu. Previous office experience essential. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. which is likely to be raised to 60-2-70 very shortly. Appointment in the first instance will be made on probation for six months. Apply with copies of testimonials to the INSPECTOR GENERAL POLICE, Jaipur, Rajputana.

A 30012

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
'Bombay Chronicle,'
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

HOW TO LOVE, Matrimony Lure of Love. Price 2-8-0 each. List free. Apply VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R750

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0.

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

A GRADUATE, possessing a training degree and well versed in Gujarati, for the post of Supervisor of Municipal Gujarati Boys' Schools. Previous experience in teaching and inspecting line will be preferred.

Salary Rs. 125—15—230, plus Rs. 35 allowance if Motor Cycle is maintained or Rs. 10 in case of a push cycle. The post is pensionable and governed by Municipal Rules.

Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned before 31st March, 1928.

For further particulars apply to the Administrative Officer, Municipal School Board.

SHEWARAM DEWANMAL,
Chairman,
School Board,
Karachi Municipality.

30046

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that about 7 or 8 tons of cleaned Sandalwood of the Sandur State forests cut into billets will be sold in public auction by the Dewan Saheb of Sandur on the 14th March, 1928, at 12 noon in Sandur subject to the following conditions.

1. The Sale is subject to the confirmation of the political Agent, Madras States, Trivandrum.
2. Intending bidders should deposit a sum of Rs. 100/- as earnest money before they are allowed to bid.
3. As soon as the sales are knocked down, 1/4 of the bid amount excluding the contract deposit of Rs. 100/- should be paid at once and the remaining amount should be credited into the Sandur Dewan's treasury within 7 days from the date of the confirmation of Sales by the Agent to the Governor-General, who will have the power of rejecting all or any one of the bids without assigning reason for doing so.
4. The usual deposit of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them at the close of the sale.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA IYER,
Dewan.
Sandur District, Bellary.

30036

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SIR JAMES FARMER NORTON & CO. LIMITED, MANCHESTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the AGENCY AGREEMENT hitherto existing between the above Company and Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co. has been terminated by mutual consent as and from the 29th February, 1928.

(Sd.) SIR JAMES FARMER NORTON & CO., LTD.

(Sd.) DUNCAN STRATTON & CO.

NOTICE.

SIR JAMES FARMER NORTON & CO., LIMITED, MANCHESTER.

ALL ENQUIRIES and communications in connection with the business of the above Company should be addressed to the undersigned C|o. Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.. Chartered Bank Buildings, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1.

(Sd.) J. H. BILLINGSLEY,
Technical Director.
SIR JAMES FARMER NORTON AND CO. LTD.
Manchester.
30037

FOR SALE.

TWO TANGYES make Steam Pumping Plant in a good working order, capable of delivering 35 to 36,000 gallons of water per hour, including two "Daniel Adamsons" make Cornish boilers 5' x 18' with a working pressure of 125 Lbs. Write for further particulars to the PRESIDENT, Cambay Municipality.

30047

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of 107 pairs of bullocks, 12 to 12-2 hand and upwards, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 9th March, 1928.

The successful tenderer will have to complete his tender on or before the 30th April, 1928, and under no circumstances will any extension of time be granted. The names of all contracting parties should be specified in the tender.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant. They should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bullocks."

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be supplied on payment of Rupee One only to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information if required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.,
Bombay, 1st March, 1928.

30050

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purpose of coal ashes on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Broad Gauge, sections and Branches and will be received in the Agent's office, Church Gate, Bombay, up to 1-0 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1928.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2|- per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500|- in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each Tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered (N. B. Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,

30039

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929. applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) LECTURER on MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS. Pay Rs. 250 per mensem. Qualifications—Graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

(2) LECTURER on BIOLOGY with Chemistry as an additional subject. Pay Rs. 250 per mensem.

Qualifications—an M.Sc. of an Indian University.

(3) DEMONSTRATOR of PATHOLOGY and BACTERIOLOGY.

(4) ASSISTANT to Professor of Hygiene and Dietetics.

(5) ASSISTANT to Professor of Surgery.

(6 ASSISTANT to Professor of Anatomy.

Qualifications for (3), (4), (5) and (6) Graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

Pay—Grade pay of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons (Rs. 50-125) plus special allowance of Rs. 20 p.m.

Applications should be received up to 31st March, 1928, and should be addressed to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.
Patna, the 18th February, 1928.

29993

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929, applications for the post of Professor of Hygiene, Dietetics and Animal Breeding are invited.

Pay—According to the scale to be fixed for the Bihar and Orissa New Provincial Veterinary Service, Class I. Initial pay to be about Rs. 350 per month. Five years' contract in the first instance, with privilege of Special Provident Fund, and prospect of permanent appointment to the above service, if satisfactory.

Qualifications—M.R.C.V.S. Candidates to produce certificate of proficiency and character.

Selected candidates will be required to take a course at the Institute of Animal Breeding, Edinburgh, as State Scholar.

Applications will be received up to 31st March 1928. For further particulars apply to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.
Patna, the 18th February, 1928.

29994

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929, applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) PROFESSOR OF SURGERY and Obstetrics.

(2) PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY.

Pay—Rs. 250-20-550-20-750 with a scale of Rs. 300-25-350-20-750 for applicants with British qualifications. Five years' contract, which may be renewed if work found satisfactory with privileges of special provident Fund. No pension.

Qualification—M.R.C.V.S. or graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

Candidates will be required to produce certificates in original of proficiency in their respective subjects and of teaching experience and character.

Selected candidates will be required to take courses at selected colleges. Applications will be received up to 31st March, 1928 and should be addressed to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.
Patna, the 18th February, 1928.

29995

NOTIFICATION

UNDER ORDERS from the Railway Board, Government of India, the CENTRAL PUBLICITY BUREAU. INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS at present situated at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, will be transferred to Delhi with effect from the 15th March, 1928. The new address will be

The CENTRAL PUBLICITY BUREAU
Indian State Railways,
Old Secretariat, Delhi.
By Order
A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON.
Chief Publicity Officer.
Dated Bombay, 25th February, 1928.

30023

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY the 5th March 1928, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Godown No. E85 Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

3 Full pressed bales Uganda Cotton 'BR' quality (country damaged).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD, AND DELISLE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moss, Esq., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 2828 of 1924, (Shrikrishna v|s Chandrasen) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell on the following day by public auction at the respective premises.

On THURSDAY, 15th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of fazandari leasehold, land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house situate at Haines Road, Byculla admeasuring about 1152 square yards and registered by the Collector under old No. 175 new No. 13691 old Survey Nos 344-349 New Survey Nos. 1|3462, 2|3461 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 7044, 7045 (1), 7045 (2), 7046|47 Street Nos. 2, 3, 3-A, 4, 89 Cadastral Survey No. 1813 of Byculla division and bounded on the East by the property of the late Dwarkadas Lalubhai, on the West by Haines Road and by the property of Shivlal Motilal, on the North by the property of Shivlal Motilal and on the South by Haines Road and by the property of Elappa Balaram.

On the same day at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or bungalow situate at Delisle Road admeasuring about 311 square yards and registered by the Collector under old No. 175, new No. 13691, old Survey Nos. 344-349, New Survey Nos. 1|3462 2|3461 and assessed by the Municipality under E ward 7164, Street No. 20 and bounded on the East by the said Delisle Road, on the west by the property of Hill Pill Smith, on the North by the property of Nowroji Inspector and on the South by the vacant land hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate at Delisle Road, containing by admeasurement about 230 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 175, New No. 13691, Old Survey Nos. 344-349, New Survey No. 1|3462, 2|3461 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 7163, Street No. 2, and bounded on the East by the property of Dadabhai Sorabji, on the West by the property of Susana Barretto, on the North partly by vacant land belonging to De Souza and partly by the property hereinbefore—firstly described and on the south by the property of Ellapa Balaram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rele and Company, Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JEEVAN PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gordhandas Khatao, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Zaveri Bazar, at the shop of Mr. Ganeshmal Sobhagmal, and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Zaveri Naginchand Kalidas:—

No. 173— 1 pearl necklace, 63 pearls, 60 chows, about 69.95 carat.

No. 192—50 strings, 326 pearls, 80 chows, about 144.10 carat.

The above are on view at Messrs. Gordhandas Khatao's Office.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd March at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 3622 of 1924, Majid vs. Abdul Hamid.

2 large iron safes.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT LABURNUM ROAD "GOOL" VILLA, NEW GAMDEVI.

On SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, valuable household furniture, dining table, chairs, sideboard, carpets, Chesterfields, drawing room suite, phonograph, glass door book cases, medium size revolving top writing table, wooden bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, wardrobes, ice box, hat stands, reclining sofas, easy chairs, fancy cabinets, ornaments, E. lamps and fans, brassware, &c., &c.

The property of J. Williams, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
Capitol
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Story of a dancer's rise to fame then tragedy

BUTTERFLY DANCE and REVELS
in Brilliant Colours.
NEXT SATURDAY
Britain's Foremost Popular Stage and Screen Star
MATHESON LANG
In the great "Stoll" Picture
THE QUALIFIED ADVENTURER.

Commencing from TO-MORROW

Brisk Movements

Snappy Titles

Staggering in its conception of Human Suffering

Stupendous in heights of EMOTION

It Reaches

SEE TO-MORROW

Gujarat Studio's
NEW PRODUCTION
"THE LILY IN THE MUD"

Featuring
Mr. NANDRAM, Miss LILA,
Mr. GANGARAM,
Miss RAMBHA, Miss SALMA,
Miss DURGA, etc.
SEE IT TO-MORROW AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE.

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AMUSEMENTS.

SHORTLY COMING ! SHORTLY COMING !!

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

Under the Patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

FIRST OPENING PERFORMANCE

Sat. 3rd March 1928 at 8-30 P. M. — **MANAPAMAN**

Sun. 4th March 1928 at 3 P. M. — **EKACH PYALA**

Tues. 6th March '28 at 3 P. M. (Specially on account of Holiday) — **SANSHAYA KALLOL**

Wed. 7th March '28 at 8-30 P. M. — **MUKNAYAK**

at the **NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE** (Grant Road)

Mr. Ganpatrao Bodas, the celebrated actor who has joined the Company will appear in his various Popular Parts.

New Play ! **"VIDHILIKHIT"** will be staged very shortly.

Booking is open at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. & 4 to 7 p. m. daily from 1st March 1928.

Manager.

EMPIRE THEATRI

TO-DAY, 6 and 9-30 P. M.

SECOND WEEK'S RUN,

THE BIG PARADE

Story of a Soldier boy on Active service, and of a Girl who made him forget the Grim reality of war.

Featuring the GREAT STARS

JOHN GILBERT

and

RENEE ADOREE

Augmented Orchestra and Stage effects.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE

(CINEMA PRECIOUS

Lamington Road)

Presents TO-DAY and during THIS WEEK

A Universal Jewel

THE WHOLE TOWN IS TALKING

Featuring

Edward Everett Horton.

Bubbles of joy—Barrels of fun—Uproarious mirth—Hilarious glee—

No wonder

THE WHOLE TOWN IS TALKING

about it and so will you.

Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

OVER 3 LACS ALREADY IN USE

THIS IS ENOUGH TO SPEAK FOR

Dr. J. M. Mallick's (REGD.) PATENT

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THE ORIGINAL & THE BEST

Write for illustrated catalogue

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The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

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Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, at all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

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.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

18 CENTS COTTON GOOD PURCHASE

MESSRS VURDHMAN & CO'S VIEWS.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

AMERICA:

The advance recorded during the early part of the week induced considerable liquidation of speculative purchases to maintain a healthy state of cotton markets. The week closes at a nett rise of 23 points for New York July Contracts with a steady undertone.

On the first notice day tenders of 50,000 bales against New York March contract were promptly absorbed by buyers to the utmost surprise of tenderers who carried cotton for higher prices. This ready response influenced considerable covering and revived trade demand with a result that there would be no free offering of ner deliveries.

On last Friday evening the visible supply of American cotton as computed was within a million bales of the figures for the date last year. The stocks at American ports are 6,10,000 bales below last year and in Europe they stand smaller over a million bales. The statistics have an increasingly bullish aspect which is, however, apparently disregarded by those operators who have adopted the ideas of a record crop possibility. In the year 1926-27 a mamoth crop of 19 million bales, when followed by estimates of 12-1/2 million bales last September, cotton prices flared over 24 cents. Thus throughout the growing season chances are distinctly in favour to administer sudden rises in prices on adverse crop news. We believe cotton around 18 cents a good purchase.

BOMBAY:

The local market ruled rather steady with scattered liquidation, showing considerable resistance to lower prices. The week ended in a rise of Rs. 2/- for Broach April/May contracts which is quoted to-day at Rs. 369/-.

The Government of India in its final forecast estimated the total Indian Cotton Crop 54,80,000 bales and the revised acreage is said to be 2,38,12,000 acres. This report is more or less equal to the average exprectation, but it does not favour the ideas of 64,00,000 bales, so boldly held by some export firms.

Demand for ready cotton continues still restricted and now the general election in Japan being over, there are signs of some improvement in the export demand from this quarter. European countries are buying sparingly and local mills do not show great enthusiasm as the demand for cloth continues disappointing.

Recent liquidation of speculative purchases has improved the technical situation to some extent, but the market is likely to be dominated by activities of option dealers. If prices show an improving tendency we anticipate impressive buying against short interest of options. On the whole we look for improving prices tendency and advise purchases on all declines for moderate profits.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.)

Bombay, March 1.

Since we wrote a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:

New York	May	July.	Dec'r.
21/2/28	1823	18.27	17.09
29/2/28	18.57	18.50	18.12
	+.34	+.23	+.03
Liverpool	**May.**	**July.**	**Jany.**
22/2/28	9.81	9.78	9.55
29/2/28	9.78	9.72	9.44
	—.03	—.06	—.11

A week of moderate fluctuations has resulted in small changes in values. The recovery brought out some profit-taking but this has been readily absorbed by further shortcovering. The undertone on the whole has been good and it does not appear as if a decline is likely in the immediate future. Transactions are smaller than for some time and and this state of affairs will probably continue for a few weeks as operators generally will not care to commit themselves largely until more is known about the Acreage increase for the coming crop. The usual propaganda is being carried on in America to keep the acreage within reasonable limits but everyone realises that the ultimate acreage will be controlled by the price level. As sowing will go on from now for the next two months it is impossible yet to form any clear idea as to what the increase will be. To prevent an advance from present prices we reckon an increase of 10 per cent will be necessary. In the meantime we would advise purchases under 18 Cents, but would prefer sales at anything over 19 Cents.

Over the week local quotations are about unchanged. Our market has been inactive and fluctuations have been small.

The Final Memorandum of the Cotton Crop was published during the week. The Indian Government Estimate of outturn is 5,480,000 bales. This as usual carried little weight as well informed cotton people in Bombay know that this year's crop will exceed six million bales. It is a pity that public money should be wasted in the publication of such estimates, as they are invariably wrong and merely tend to mislead certain sections of the trade.

Sentiment locally continues surprisingly bullish and the quotations for all better grades of Indian cotton are too high. The only styles which are attracting the attention of buyers to any extent are our lowest grades. Export demand has continued disappointing and the local cloth and yarn markets could hardly be quieter. Meantime stocks in Bombay continue to grow, arrivals are increasing in the up-country markets where apparently much cotton has been held back and our staple varities which held back and too high prices will soon be moving freely. With the position as it is we cannot feel bullish for Indian Cotton and we advise sales on all steady markets.

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THE SPECIALIST UP-TO DATE

"Old order changeth giving place to New" specially in Medicines. When treating a case correct diagnosis is necessary to prescribe proper Medicines. Correct diagnosis will dispense with half the disease. We can TELL YOUR DISEASE BY FEELING YOUR PULSE AND DEMONSTRATE TO YOU THE TRUTH AT THE SPOT.

THE RENOWNED PULSE SPECIALIST and THE WORLD FAMOUS PHYSICIAN — **BISHAG—RATNA PANDIT DR. E. S. GOPAN.**

Cures are guaranteed in cases of Diabetes, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Piles, Asthama, Venereals, chronic Dyspepsia, Female Disorders, Sterility and all other chronic and complicated ailments.

ONLY 19 DAYS AT BOMBAY. From 1st to 19th March. Between 8 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 7 P. M. — **at THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL** BALLARD PIER, TRAM JUNCTION, FORT,

PANDIT E. SRINIVASACHARI—MANAGING DIRECTOR, & PHYSICIAN

THE TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY Ltd., P. O. Box 278, MADRAS.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE)

Bombay, Feb. 29.

Our silver market shows a nett advance of four annas since we wrote our last Review. Early in the week the market advanced on short covering and speculative buying on better American advices but later reacted on long-liquidation and Calcutta operators' selling. Following the rumour of duty on Silver, the prices for ready sharply advanced by eight annas on Friday, but declined at the close on good arrivals from London and America. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59-15 on the 23rd instant and the lowest Rs. 59-8 on the 25th instant, the range for the week being Re. 0-7. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/8 lower than the last week, the highest price was 2-7 5/16 on the 23rd instant and the lowest 2-7 1/16 on the 27th instant.

The London price is the same as the last week's closing. The market was quiet with India and China operating both ways on a moderate scale. The New York price remains unchanged: the highest price was 57 3/8 cents on the 23rd instant and the lowest 57 1/8 cents on the 25th instant.

The prices for Gold have slightly declined owing to improvement in the Exchange, yesterday's closing rates being Rs. 21-7-3 for Ready, Rs. 21—7—3 for the first Settlement and 21-7-9 for the second Settlement. London price remains unchanged at £4-4-11 1/2.

Looking to the healthy condition of the market we see no reason to alter our opinion of making purchases on all set-backs.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 29

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Feb.-Mar. £8-15-0.

Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Buyers Feb.-Mar. £17-7-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Feb.-Mar. £18-7-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 29.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.:—
Delivery Sellers Mar.-Apl. 27|7 1|2.
Delivery Sellers May-Aug. 28|7 1|2.

LINSEED.

London, Feb 29.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipmest Value Feb.-Mar. £17-5-0.
Shipment Sellers April-May £17-7-6.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., Ton:—
Shipment Hull Paid Jan.-Feb. £15-7-0.

Linseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Feb.-Mar. £17-12-6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 29.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £21-3-4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £133.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £53-1|2.
Eastern Bank £7.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £89.
Conversion Loan £76.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent. £102.
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent. £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61.
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £71.
Consols £55-3|4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £101-7|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92-3|4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 29.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.:—
Afloat to U. K. Paid 48|-.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.:—
Shipment Paid January 46|9.

Wheat, South Australian:—
Afloat to Liverpool Paid 51|3.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi:—
Shipment Buyers May-June 51|6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
July-Sept, per cwt., 14|3.
Oct.-Dec. per cwt., 14|4-1|2.

C. & F. Bombay:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 14|4.

C. & F. Karachi:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 14|4-3|4

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much . . . commercially, socially, are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

THE prettiest smile becomes ugly when teeth look dull and clouded. Modern science now restores "off-color" teeth to dazzling whiteness. They gleam like jewels.

It's been found that dingy teeth come simply from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film old-type dentifrices did not successfully remove. That's why brushing failed you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating. Beneath it are the white teeth you envy.

It keeps your smile unattractive because it absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Please accept test tube

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

For your HEALTH'S sake — purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.* The Perfect and Most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of Imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot: THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 29.

Silver:—Market closed quietly steady.
Spot ..... 26-3|16
Forward ..... 26-3|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 29.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4-4-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 29.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1|4 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3|16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-3|16 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 29.

T.T. Berlin on London 20.43
T.T. Amsterdam on London. 12.12-1|2
T.T. Brussels on London .. 35.01
T.T. Madrid on London 28.83
T.T. Milan on London 92.21
T.T. Berne on London 25.34
T.T. Paris on London 124.02
T.T. London on Prague .. 164.68

LONDON RUBBER.

London. Feb. 29.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb., Spot Seller 1|2.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IN BUDHAWAR CHOWK.

POONA CITY

Poona Readers can have "Bombay Chronicle" on their way to Market and Office and also on way back to home, twice a day. With up-to-date fresh News.

From:—

(1) KELKAR BROTHERS,
News A
Poona Budhawar,

AND

(2) **POONA CAMP.**
MAIN ROAD.
Messrs. LA CROIX AND CO.

(3) SHAMSUDDIN ABDULALLY,
540, Centre Street
Poona.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENED STEADY—DECLINED 11 POINTS ON SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—GOOD SPOT DEMAND—SHORT COVERING—FUTURES 19 TO 21 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Feb. 29.

The New York futures market opened 2 points higher and improved further 5 points during the first hour on scattered buying. At this level steady liquidation absolutely changed the aspect of the market on long liquidation and prices soon lost the improvements attained and established a decline of 11 points. Later on firmness of spot cotton influenced considerable sort covering which resulted in a sharp rise of 31 points from the low level. The market closed at a net rise of 19 to 21 points. Spot Cotton prices rose 20 points to 18.90c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 15 to 18 points. Spot prices advanced 15 points to 18.39c.

While the market largely depends on new crop developments, the fundamental strength is having its effect. The undertone of the market is healthy especially after recent long liquidation and we continue to look for higher prices in the long run.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

	New York, Feb. 29.		
Previous close	18.31		
10 A.M.	18.33	+02	opening.
11 A.M.	18.38	+07	
12 Noon	18.27	—04	
12.25 P.M.	18.20	—11	Lowest
2-57 P.M.	18.51	+20	Highest
3 P.M.	18.50	+19	Close

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from American correspondents dated 29th Feb:

"Closed firm on short covering."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 29th ultimo as under:

"Strength in spot basis encouraging confidence."

Munds and Winslow: "Market under considerable pressure. Expect temporarily lower market. Think favourably of the market in the long run. Favour purchases of near months on recessions."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 29.
March	18.40 plus .20
May	18.57 plus .20
July	18.50 plus .19
October	18.18 plus .20
December	18.12 plus .21
Middling Spot	18.90 plus .20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 29.
May	18.19 plus .18
July	18.14 plus .15
Middling Spot	18.39 plus .15

NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 29.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	18.43
July	18.38
October	18.66

New York, Noon Call:—

May	18.34
July	18.27
October	17.96

New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:—

May	18.05
July	18.04
October	17.72

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 29.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 29.

Demand Bills 487.56

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 29-2-28	7099000	10903000
,, Yesterday do.	15000	20000
Exports to date do.	4998000	7730000
Stock at Ports 24-2-28	2173000	2783000
,, Interior Towns do.	1023000	1279000
,, Liverpool 24-2-28	845000	1313000
Visible Supply 24-2-28	5186000	6880000
Quantity in Sight do	11692000	15630000

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

	Muktsar Feb. 28.
Wheat Ready	4 4 9 to 4 13 0
Wheat Har	4 4 3 6
Gram Ready	3 10 0 to 4 0 0
Gram Jeth	3 6 0
Barley Jeth	3 2 9
Barley Ready	3 0 0 to 3 2
Rapeseeds Bisakh	6 11 0
Rapeseeds Ready	7 4 0
Cottonseed Bisakh	4 0 9
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 5 0
Cotton Ready	29 12 0

LIVERPOOL.

SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION—UNDERTONE GOOD—SPOT SALES 8000 BALES—FUTURES 11 TO 7 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Feb. 29.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 9 to 11 points in sympathy with overnight decline in American exchanges. There was scattered long liquidation and prices showed further weakness. Later on a steady feeling rallied prices somewhat and the market closed at a decline of 11 points for near months and 7 points for new crop deliveries. Spot Sales amounted 8,000 Bales and Middling American prices declined 21 points to 10.36d. per lb.

Empire futures recorded a fall of 10 points and Egyptians ruled easy on long liquidation and closed 27 to 22 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Farm work progresses favourably" Reuter Market was quiet and irregular until closing, when suddenly advanced on active covering by shorts and favourable spot markets."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—"Less demand of goods. New preparations making good progress, but planting delayed by cool dry weather.

New York Cables:—"Weather favourable but is not an important factor, has become quiet but comparatively steady, may have temporary reaction. Prefer buying on every good decline."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanje have received to-day the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

"Market quiet and steady. Straddle operators buying. The statistical position is growing in strength. There is no pressure to sell."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 29. Opening.	Closing.	
March	9.82	9.84	—.11
April		9.79	—.10
May	9.76	9.78	—.10
June		9.73	—.10
July	9.70	9.72	—.10
August		9.64	—.10
September		9.56	—.09
October	9.47	9.49	—.08
November		9.44	—.08
December		9.45	—.08
January	9.42	9.44	—.07
February		9.43	—.08
March		9.43	——
Middling Spot		10.36	—.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Feb. 29. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 29.	
Scinde, Fully Good	7.65	—.15
Scinde, Fine	7.55	—.15
Scinde, Superfine	8.05	—.15
Bengal, Good	7.45	—.1g
Bengal, Fully Good	7.65	—.15
Bengal, Fine	7.85	—.15
Oomra, Good	8.10	—.15
Oomra Fully Good	8.35	—.15
Oomra, Fine	8.60	—.15
Broach, Fully Good	9.10	—.15
Broach, Fine	9.35	—.15
Broach, Superfine	9.60	—.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 29.	
March	17.35	—.26
April	17.33	—.26
May	17.45	—.27
June	17.55	—.27
July	17.55	—.25
August	17.55	—.25
September	17.54	—.25
October	17.71	—.22
November	17.66	—.22
December	17.63	—.22
January	17.58	—.22
February	17.58	—.22
March	17.58	——
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	18.00	—.30

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

	Bombay, Mar 1.
3 Months	4 3/16 p.c.
6 Months	4-3/16 p.c.
Money Call	6-1/4 p.c.
One month	5-1/2 p.c.
Three months	5 p.c.
Six months	4-1/2 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate	7 p.c.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY.

SMALL BUSINESS—UNDERTONE GOOD—CLOSED BARELY STEADY.

Bombay, March 1.

Following a rise of 19 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 369|- and improved to Rs. 369|8 on scattered buying. Little liquidation by local operators caused a decline of Re. 1|- and later Liverpool opening advices being steady, prices at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. 369.
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. 371.
F. G. M. G. Bengal Mar. 309|8.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May 309|8.
Fine M. G. Oomra Mar. 338|8.
Fine M. G. Oomra May 339.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, March 1.

The forward market opened at Rs. 369

The forward market opened at Rs. 369 for Broach A./M. delivery and ruled quiet on jobbers selling. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were barely steady as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A./M.	368
F.G.M.G. Broach J./A.	370/8
F.G.M.G. Bengal Mar.	309/8
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	308/8
Fine M.G. Oomra Mar.	337/12
Fine M.G. Oomra May	337/12

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, March 1.
March	219.80
June	224.00
September	225.90

TENDERS.

	Bombay, March 1. Bales.
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	600
Fine M.G. Oomra March	600

DAILY ROOM RATE

	Bombay, Mar. 1.
Bengal March	309
Bengal May	309
Broach Apl/May	369
Broach July/Aug	371
Oomra March	339
Oomra May	339

SPOT RATES.

Benyal	329	322	315	308	300
S./P.	327	320	313	306	298
P\A.		423	416	409	
Oomra No. 3	353	346	339	329	
C. P. No. 1	383	376	369	359	
C. P. No. 2	368	361	354	344	
Khandesh		341	331	321	311
Muthia			326	316	302

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

400	Japan T. & Co.	Muglai	322/323
200	Do.	Shenabad	334/336
200	Do.	Khamgaon	323
200	Do.	C. P. No. 2	349
100	Langli & Co.	Broach	399
200	Hindustan Mill	Dhamabad	440
300	E. Spinner & Co.	Dhulia	278/285
200	Jamshed Mill	Morbi	295/300
300	G. G. Kesha & Co.	C. P. No. 2	345/350
400	Do.	Berar	325/328
200	Ralli Bros.	Khandesh	300/302
100	H. Rambhagat	Pachora	300
300	Toyomankwa	Khandesh	305/310

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

BRUEL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In-full-pressed Bales	Bombay, Mar. 1. Yesterday.	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	5,080	222,642	297,119
Central India	4,291	205,757	218,425
Barsi and Nagar	2,415	213,939	164,501
Hyderabad-Gaorani	394	87,286	55,539
Berar	6,202	451,243	471154
Central Provinces	2,893	193,769	183,734
Total Oomras	21,275	1,374,636	1,390,472
Dholera	486	69,395	74,044
N. W. Provinces		60,691	52,200
Rajputana	353	29,054	28,520
Sind Punjab	567	117,715	86,577
Broach	460	3,311	9,751
Coompta and Dharwar		4,050	22,714
Westerns-Northerns		3,957	10,077
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		8,037	4,670
Persian	45	3,405	3,015
American		24,176	95,552
Egyptian and African		12,518	23,579
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		66	50
Total	23,186	1,711,014	1,801,620

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In-full-pressed Bales	Bombay, Mar. 1. 1st Sept. to day.	to 23rd Feb. This year	Last year
Europe	1,643	329,833	159,936
Japan and China	4,961	438,887	663,192
Coast Ports		14,732	7,693
Up-country by Rail		43,432	49,173
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		35,741	77,738
Total	6,604	862,625	957,732

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Broker[illegible]ciation Ltd.)

GOLD.

	Bombay, Mar. 1.		
Ready	21	7	3
Falguna	21	9	6
Chaitra	21	8	0
Narandas Motilal	National		
Gold Bars touch 96,-97-98-99	21	7	3
National City	21	9	9

SILVER.

Silver—Ready	60	0	0
London—Ready	26-3/16		
Forward	26-3/16		
London and Shanghai.—			
Opening	2	7	3
Closing	2	7	2
New York Cent	57	7	8

	Op.	H.	Lo.	Cl.
Fagan	59/11	59/12	59/9	59/11
Chaitra	59/12	59/13	59/10	59/12

Tone of London Silver:—

Steady. India bought. China sold. Market closed with buyers at to-day's price We think prices have reached about bottom.

Local Market: Small business undertone quiet but steady.

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 1.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 29|32
D D 1|5 15|16.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31/32 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 March|Apr.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 29|32 May.
Bank's buying T T 1|6.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6-1/4 March.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Apl.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 274-1/2.
Bank's buying T T 273.
Bank's buying D D 272.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 268.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 922.
Bank's buying D D 934
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1-2.
Bank's buying 60 Days 125-1|2.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155-3/4.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-1|2.

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.87 7/8 29th ulto.
Shanghai/London 2/7 3/16 1st inst.
London/Japan 1/11 3/32 29th ulto.
London/Paris 124.00 29th ulto.
London/Belgium 35.00 29th ulto.
London/Switzerland 25.34 29th ulto.
London/Italy 92.20 29th ulto
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 29th ulto £4.4.11 28th ulto £4.4 11 1/2.
Silver London Ready 29th ulto 26 3/16 28th ulto. 26 1/4.
Silver London Forward 29th ulto 26 3/16 28th ulto 26 5/16.
Silver New York Ready 29th ulto 57 1/2 28th ulto 57 9/16.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 29th inst 4 3/16 per cent. 28th ulto. 4 3/16 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 29th ulto 4 3/16 per cent 28th ulto 4 3/16 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 p.c.
Money: Inter Bank Call 6 1|4 p.c. 3 mos. 5 1|2 p.c. 6 mos. 5 p.c. 12 mos. 4 1|2 p.c.
Tone: Steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract March	
Bengal Superfine	320/25		
Bengal Fine	320	+ 6	
Bengal F.G.	310		
Sind-Punjab Fine	320		
Sind-Punjab F.G.	310		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	365/70		
Nagpur Fine	365/70	+29	
Yeotmal Fine	360/62		
Arvi Fine	360/62	+14/5	
Amraoti Fine	348/50		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	348/50		
Mulkapur Fine	335/37		
Khandesh Fine	325/27	—11	
Muthia Fine	——		
Muthia F.G.		—26/7	
Nanded/Purna F.G. C.S.	370/80		
Purna F.G.G.S.	345/50		
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	——		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	360/65		
Barvah Sanavad Fine	340/45		
Broach F.G.			April
Broach Fine		+19	+16/7 A./May
Westerns M.G.			— 2
Westerns H.G.	——		
Canbodia	465		
Miraj/Sangli	405		
Compta Good	416	+33/4	+28/9
Dholera			+ 6
Kadi/Viramgam			+ 9

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 29.

Copper, English Best Selected £65-3|8.
Copper, Braziers, £74-3|4.
Yellow Metal, £64-3|4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £22.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|2.
Tin, English Ingots, £229-3|4.

STOCKS AND SHARES

NARROW TRADING AFFAIR

TATA HYDROS FIRM.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Mar. 1

The budget, being colourless, did not administer usual wide changes in the values. Cotton Mill Shares opened at about yesterday's closing level and with a very limited business, prices failed to record any change of note. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 947/8 and closed at Rs. 950/ Fazal improved Rs. 3/12 after opening at Rs. 385/ Pearls closed at Rs. 603/12. Century opened at Rs. 461/4 and closed at Rs. 465/.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Hydro Shares opened at Rs. 1170/ and declined Rs. 5/, on scattered liquidation, but soon recovered and hardened to Rs. 1177/8 on firm support. Tata Iron and Steel Deferred Shares opened at Rs. 311/4 and declined to Rs. 309/6 but recovered and closed steady at Rs. 311/12. Ordinary Shares showed better tendency and closed at Rs. 84/8. Bombay Burma Shares closed steady at Rs. 847/8. There was not any important change in the values of Cement Shares. Shipping Shares both Bombay Steams and Scindia ruled easy on liquidation.

SECURITIES:

Government papers ruled rather quiet with no selling pressure. Only jobbers are busy taking small profits as they accure.

COTTON MILLS.

Paid up.	Bombay, Feb. 28. Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	342/8
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	317|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	950
250 Bradbury	270
100 Century	465
100 Colaba Land	141/4
500 Central India P.	485
100 Coorla	172/8
100 Crescent	188/12
250 Currim.	260
500 David	260
250 Dawn	647/8
200 Edward Sassoon	110
10 S. D. Sassoon	0-13-6
100 Elphinstone	16
250 Fazulbhoy	880
50 Finlay	141/4
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	132/8
100 Indian Bleaching	316/4
100 Indore-Malwa	363/12
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
50 Kastoorchand	25
100 Khatau	100
100 Kohinoor	290
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6800
100 Madhavrao Sed.	7
1000 Morarji	2050
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	82|8
1000 Morarji	2030
200 New Great	312/8
10 New City	115
250 Pabaney	240
200 Pearl	603/12
100 Phoenix	441/4
10 Premier	13
1000 Sholapur	7850
250 Simplex	207/8
50 Swam	141/4
100 Swadeshi	530
500 Tata Mill	85
500 Vishnu Cotton	8050

BANKS.

125 Imperial	1455
125 Imperial	353/12
50 India	91/8
25 Baroda	92/8
25 Central	26/4
25 Eastern	93/8
£12 1/2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500 Ah. Prantij	915
Amritsar Patti	142
1/ Cen. Prov. Rly.	99
100 Dhond Baramati	101
100 Guzerat Rly.	91
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon	77 x.d.
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	725

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	120
100 Andhra Valley	780
100 Alcock	387/8
125 B. Burma	845
10 B. Burma No. 1	305
10 Br. India Insurance	8/8
8sh. Bt. Burma Pet.	5
50 B. Tramway	157/8
50 B. Tramway Pref	68
200 Bombay Steam	246/4
50 Bombay Telephone	50/8
10 Bardi Cement	23
250 Indian Cement	330
10 Central Indian Mining	23
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	251/4
10 Katni Deferred	840
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2175
25 New India Insur	24/10
10 Punjab P. Cement	15/12
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	15/4
10 Shivraipur	35
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	84/8
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd	311/4
50 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	136/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97/4
1000 Tata Hydro	1177/8
100 Tata Oil	43
1000 Tata Power Ord.	577/8
100 Tata Power Pref.	910
215 Scindia Steam	19/14

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	136/8
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	97/4

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/11.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-34 Rs. 94/2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-6

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102-6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/6/6.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-3

6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104-8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 110/12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1939-45 Rs 102.

Forward Rates.—16th March Sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-12-6 1945-55 Rs. 106-8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1040
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1000
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	635
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	188
500 5.1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 50/-2/6. lowest Rs. 49/14/6: closing 49/15.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/11/6 closing Rs. 4/11/6.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 59/5; closing Rs. 59/8.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar. 1.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 29th Feb.

Wheat	10,351	cwts.
Linseed	5,376	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	551	,,
Ginvellyseeds	3,498	,,
Poppyseeds	11	,,
Grundnuts	33,047	,,
Castorseed	14,194	,,
Rice	7,218	,,
Myrabollams	6,388	,,
Cottonseed	14,871	,,
Mowraseed	211	,,
Gram	5,010	,,
Joowar	4,568	,,
Barley	111	,,
Bajree	998	,,
Coal	2,299	tons

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

The Market was entirely closed (Both Kanta and Soda) to-day, as a mark of expression of sorrow for the death of Seth Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam a well-known and prominent Sugar Merchant.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 29.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot

"INDIAN FINANCE."

We have received the first few issues of the newly issued weekly of Calcutta called "Indian Finance." The main object of this weekly is to deal with questions concerning the financial and economic situation of the world in general and of this country in particular. The publication of such a paper especially at this critical period when the country's currency is undergoing a radical change is certainly welcome. Discussion on Banking problems, Exchange ratio and industrial developments which are the special features of this weekly will doubtless interest Indian public most. We have to note with regret that the annual subscription of Rs. 24 seems a little high as it will not be within the easy reach of the reading public to buy the paper at this price.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

SATURDAY

Parsees' meeting: addresses on co-operative movement, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

The social gathering of the School will be held in the Society's High School at Girgaum to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 p.m. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal will preside.

B.B. & C.I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Railway Workers of the above Union will be held at Madhav Bhuvan Compound opposite B.B. and C.I.R. Workshop, De-Lisle Road, Bombay, to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. when the Railwaymen's grievances hitherto not satisfied will be discussed and resolutions passed.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Samaj Mr. M. C. Chagla will deliver a lecture on "The Future of Our Constitution" to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, when the members are requested to be present.

PORT TRUST KAMGAR.

A new Marathi journal, the "Port Trust Kamgar" has been brought into being by the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union under the guidance and editorship of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala and with the help of his lieutenants from among the workmen themselves. The "Port Trust Kamgar" will appear in the beginning of every month.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA, MATUNGA.

In aid of "Ram Mandir," Mysore, there will be a musical entertainment on Sunday the 4th instant at 4 p.m. at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G.I.P. by Bidaram Krishnappa of Mysore.

A CASE OF SEA BURIAL.

"Probably a case of a sea burial" was the verdict of the Coroner's jury on Thursday when an inquest was held on the body of an unknown person found floating in the sea at Worli on Wednesday afternoon. The body was in a highly decomposed state and most of the parts were eaten away. It was beyond recognition.

VIDYARTHI MANDAL, KURLA.

Under the auspices of the above Institution, the Annual Sports Tournament will be held on Sunday, the 4th instant from 8 to 10-30 a.m. on the playground opp: Appsaheb Oka's residence. An interesting programme has been arranged to suit both young and old and the enlistment will continue till 3rd instant. Further particulars can be had from Dr. S. V. Oka, Kurla.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from Bombay of the 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 29th ultimo and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 3rd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 29th ultimo and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 5, deaths 5; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 82. The total mortality this day last year was 74.

RESULT OF 5-H FETE RAFFLES.

The result of the draw of Raffles for P. and O. Passage Home and B. I. Passage Home is as under:—

Winning Ticket P. and O. Passage—No. 646.

Winning Ticket B. I. Passage No. 1790.

If the holders of these winning tickets will present them at the 5-H Office between 9 and 9-30 a.m. as soon as possible, a cerificate will be given by the Directorate for presentation to the P. and O. and B. I. Companies.

A VICTIM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Nathu Jawarimal (21) who died of opium-poisoning. The evidence showed that the deceased came about a week ago from the "Up-country" in search of employment and put up with a friend at Bhandari Street. He was dejected as he was not successful in getting any work, and was found unconscious on Thursday. He was removed to the hospital where it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

HIGH COURT

CORPORATOR IN TROUBLE

CHARGE OF INTIMIDATION AND MISCHIEF.

Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Justice Mirza, at the Bombay High Court, on Thursday, disposed of a petition filed by Seth Virbhan Bhagaji against the order of Mr. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate at Dadar, issuing process against Dr. M. C. Javle, Municipal Corporator, on a charge of criminal intimidation only and refusing process on charges of mischief and criminal trespass and dismissing the petitioner's complaint as against Vinayak C. Javle, Dr. Javle's brother.

The petitioner, who is the managing trustee of the Jain temple at Kumbharwada, Dadar, alleged that on November 1, 1926, certain screens of zinc sheets were being erected in the temple compound with a view to shutting off the view of three windows and a lattice in Dr. Javle's premises as they were found to be a nuisance by the worshippers of the temple. This, it was stated, incensed Dr. Javle and his brother who trespassed into the temple compound and criminally intimidated the petitioner. They were further alleged to have enlisted the services of some Bhayyas who, with the aid of iron bars and at the instigation of the Javle brothers, broke the screens to bits. Dr. Javle was alleged to have been particularly violent and said: "I will cause bloodshed (khoon nikalenga), else my name is not Javle."

Mr. Mark S. Noronha instructed by Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar appeared on behalf of the petitioner. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown. Mr. Thakore instructed by Messrs. Rele and Dalvi appeared for the Javle brothers.

Mr. Noronha contended that the Magistrate erred in issuing a notice instead of a summons and dismissing the case on some of the charges against Dr. Javle and on all the charges against his brother without any inquiry. The Magistrate also erred in referring the parties to a Civil Court in regard to the mischief charges, as counsel submitted, it was not lawful for a party to commit an offence in the enforcement of his supposed right to light and air.

JUDGMENT.

Justice Sir Charles Fawcett in giving judgment held that the dismissal by the Magistrate of the charge of mischief against the opponents was unjustifiable, and ordered that process be issued against them and the trial be proceeded with on charges of mischief and abetment under Sections 426 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code, in addition to the process already granted by the Magistrate against Dr. Javle alone on the charge of criminal intimidation. His Lordship did not wish to interfere with the order of the dismissal of the complaint on the charge of criminal trespass.

Regarding the point raised by Mr. Noronha that the action of the Magistrate in issuing a notice against the accused was illegal, His Lordship, though not disposed to agree with counsel's suggestion, opined that the procedure adopted was not desirable. Apart from the question of legality of the practice followed by the Magistrate of issuing notices against accused persons, His Lordship was of opinion that the language used in dismissing the complaint, namely, "I discharge the notice" was not proper. The proper order should be "complaint dismissed."

PUBLIC MEETING RE: CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Federal Council, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, when the Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. A. C. Desai, Asst: Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Division, Prof. M. J. Antia of the Sydenham College of Commerce and other prominent men will address the meeting on the advantages of the Co-operative Movement in general and the Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank in particular. F. S. Talyarkhan, Esq., Bar-at-Law, will preside.

MASS MEETINGS OF RAILWAY WORKERS TO-DAY.

To-day (Friday) two mass meetings will be held one at 5-30 at Madhav Bhuvan, Lower Parel of the B. B. and C. I. Rly. employees; and the other of the G. I. P. employees at Thackersey Hall, Parel at 6-30. All are requested to attend.

A WIDOW MARRIAGE.

Under the auspices of the Widow Marriage Association the marriage of Mr. Shwacharan S/o Lala Gurumall of Delhi with Shrimati Kashibai (widow) D/o Dhondu Vandindekar of Maharashtra was celebrated in the Arya Samaj, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

A sum of Rs. 85 was donated to the different institutions by the bridegroom's people in memory of the function.

JAIN MARRIAGE CASE.

GIRL FILES APPEAL AGAINST JUSTICE BLACKWELL'S JUDGMENT.

An appeal has been filed against the judgment of Mr. Justice Blackwell in the suit of Mulji Damji, the young Cutchi Jain, against the 16-year old girl of his caste, Kasturbai, for a declaration of his legal marriage with her.

It will be recalled that Mr. Justice Blackwell held that there was legal marriage of the plaintiff with Kasturbai and passed a decree in his favour.

Kasturbai has now applied that she should be allowed to file the appeal 'in forma pauperis', on the ground that she is too poor to afford the stamp fees and other necessary expenses incidental to the appeal.

This application will be considered by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump, and after an investigation into her pecuniary condition, decision will be given.

If the application is granted, Kasturbai will have to appear in person to argue her case.

LETTERS TO CHIEF JUSTICE.

Pursuant to her characteristic and inveterate habit, Kasturbai has also addressed letters to the Chief Justice complaining that Mr. Justice Blackwell had made up his mind against her even before the hearing was completed, and had declared his opinion to that effect in Court. As a result, her case was prejudiced and injustice had been done to her.

Kasturbai has thus gained time and Mr. Justice Blackwell's judgment cannot be executed till the appeal is disposed of, which will take about a year.

Both the girl and her mother were directed by Mr. Justice Blackwell to be present in Court at the time of the judgment, but they had failed to do so. For thus disobeying the Court's order, the plaintiff wanted to take proceedings against them, but has now decided to drop the matter.

ALLEGED MURDER OF MILL MANAGER.

THREE OPERATIVES ON TRIAL.

Before Mr. Justice Madgaoker and a special Jury at the High Court Criminal Sessions, the trial commenced of two Maratha youths, and a woman who were charged with murder, or in the alternative with grievous hurt of Mr. Eyramji Chaewalla, manager of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill at Delisle Road.

Mr. Frank Oliviera instructed by the Public Prosecutor Mr. Walker appeared for the Crown.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Bar-at-Law defended the first accused Kashiram Lokshman. Mr. D. B. Binning defended the second accused Shankar Baburao and Mr. Jhabwalla appeared for Sitaba: Narayan, the third accused.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution were that the deceased was put in management of the mill in May 1927. To check leakage in various departments the deceased brought some new men including one Shanker Laxman who was put in charge of the Weaving Department. When Shanker went to that department, he was assaulted by the women workers. The Manager (the deceased) therefore dismissed some of the workers including the Head Jobber Anandrao and the Naikin (Head-woman) Parvatibai.

HOW THE TROUBLE AROSE.

The head jobber demanded 3 months' wages and a dispute arose with the manager over the matter. The manager directed the Engineer to send him away with all his belongings.

A number of women workers then came out and shouted at the new hands. The manager hearing the disturbance came out when he was pelted with stones. The accused Sitabai, the prosecution states armed herself with an iron rod and called out to the women to "kill the cursed man". The manager rushed back to his office where he was closed in by a number of persons and severely belaboured with sticks and iron pipes. In the meanwhile the police arrived and dispersed the crowd. The Manager who was lying unconscious was removed to the Hospital where he expired.

8 Persons were arrested of whom five were discharged by the Magistrate and the present three accused committed to the sessions.

POLICE RAID GAMBLING DEN.

FIFTEEN PERSONS ARRESTED AND FINED.

Armed with a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police Sub-Inspector Parulker of the Agripada police station raided a motor garage belonging to a Hindu solicitor at Chikhalwadi and arrested Dhondu Narayen, Shanker Mahadev and thirteen others for gambling. They were placed before Mr. G. R. Khatrao on Tuesday. The accused pleaded guilty and His Worship fined the first two accused Rs. 15 each and the rest Rs. five each.

LATE MR. GHULAM MAHOMED AJAM

We regret to announce the death which took place on Thursday morning of Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Ajam, the well-known sugar merchant of Bombay. The late Mr. Ajam was a self-made man and had amassed a vast fortune. Recently, the deceased had suffered heavy loss in his business. He was one of the Directors of the Central Bank of India.

GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES

GOVT. POLICY CRITICISED

TOKEN CUT IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

On Thursday, the Council met at noon and rose full two hours earlier to make it convenient for the members to attend the Garden Party at the Government House. The proceedings of the day were annoyingly dull and, indeed, a duller debate cannot be imagined. The censure motion on the Government in the form of a token cut moved by Mr. H. B. Shivdasani in the expenditure on Public Health was at last withdrawn by the mover in view of the assurances given by the Minister for Local Self-Government.

The token cut motions have become so frequent during this session that yesterday the Hon. the President was constrained to deal a mild rebuke at several members with a view to discourage the ever-growing tendency on their part to raise a general discussion on the Government policy by moving token cuts. The President's suggestion is that a cut of a round figure, say of a thousand rupees, would be a better method of initiating a debate on the policy of Government.

A better part of the day was devoted towards the discussion of motions in connection with the irrigation works in Sind. The subject of the discussion was much too technical and abstruse and excepting the honourable members from Sind, very few members seemed to take any interest in it. The situation was better explained by Mr. Noor Mohamad who sarcastically remarked that he was seriously proposing to ask the General Member to open a tutorial class to instruct the honourable members of the House about the various irrigation works in Sind.

Having reassembled at the Town Hall on Thursday noon, the Bombay Legislative Council proceeded to discuss the motions to reduce or omit budget grants. Mr. H. B. Shivdasani's token cut motion regarding the capital outlay on improvements on Public Health was before the House when the proceedings commenced. The total grant under this head of which a demand was made by the Local Self-Government, was Rs. 7,71,000. In moving the token cut, the mover intended to raise a discussion on the policy of the Government in respect of grants given to municipalities for improvements on Public Health.

At the outset, the President made a statement regarding the Press reports of the questions and answers that are printed in the question lists. He reminded the members of the procedure that the questions which are not actually asked and answered in the House are understood to be withdrawn and ultimately they lapse."

UNSATISFACTORY DRAINAGE SYSTEM IN BIJAPUR.

Continuing the debate on the token cut motion, Mr. S. A. Sardesai (Bijapur) spoke about the unsatisfactory drainage system in Bijapur, which, in his opinion, called for the immediate attention of the Government.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, the Secretary to Government, General Department, explained to the House that Government had under consideration various sanitary schemes proposed by the large municipalities in the Presidency.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona) told the House that the grant given to the Poona Municipality for the improvement of the drainage system was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad), supporting the cut motion, complained that Surat and Ahmedabad were still refused grants to improve their drainage systems.

Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay-South), opposed the motion as it involved a vote of censure on the Minister for Local Self-Government.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat), replying to the debate, criticised the policy of annoying silence which the Government officers had taken up as regards his complaints. The Minister had stated that no grant was given to the Ahmedabad Municipality for drainage improvement because that Municipality had obtained a grant for the construction of water works. In the opinion of the speaker, that was a very unsatisfactory explanation of the policy of Government.

MINISTER'S EXPLANATION.

The Minister for Local Self-Government, in his usual sporting style said that Government had been very liberal to the Poona Municipality. Ahmedabad had already a grant for water works. Would it be wise on the part of Government, he asked, to neglect even the small demands of many other municipalities and give another liberal grant to the Ahmedabad Municipality? Other Municipalities had received no grants from the Government whatsoever while the Ahmedabad Municipality had already pocketed a very liberal grant for the construction of water works.

TOKEN CUT WITHDRAWN.

In view of the explanation given by the Minister, Mr. H. B. Shivdasani withdrew his token cut motion with the permission of the House.

The Hon. the General Member made a demand for grant of Rs. 2,14,07,000 for capital expenditure on construction of irrigation, navigation, embankment and drainage works not charged to revenue.

"ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL".

Mr. M. S. Khuhro (Sind) moved to omit a grant of Rs. 35,000 budgetted for remodelling Ghar Kadhan and its branches ex-Fuleli canal in Sind. The mover characterised the policy of the Government in connection with the construction of canals as a policy of "robbing Peter to pay Paul". In his opinion, it was sheer imprudence to remodel the Fuleli and other canals in Sind unless the results of the Barrage scheme had been out. It would be advisable for the General Member, he contended, to drop the item of remodelling the Fuleli canal and wait for a more opportune time.

Mr. Noor Mohamad complained that the Fuleli Canal was the only canal which was bound to be adversely affected by the construction of the Barrage. The water supply of that canal would be considerably reduced when the Barrage work was completed. The speaker requested the General Member to drop that item and give one more opportunity to the Zemindars of Sind to consider the question of Fuleli canal in the light of their experience.

GENERAL MEMBER'S REPLY TO DEBATE.

The Hon. the General Member, replying to the debate, informed the members that the item of Rs. 35,000 included several measures of remodelling the canal. The work was absolutely necessary for the purpose of distributing the Kharif supply equitably and utilising it to the fullest extent possible. The work had been administratively approved and detailed plans and estimate had been technically sanctioned by Government in a special resolution. The General Member, however expressed his willingness to drop the item for a year seeing that the Sind members were so serious about it.

The motion for omission of grant was ultimately carried, the Government remaining silent.

Mr. M. S. Khuhro then moved for the omission of a grant of Rs. 60,000 providing regulating gates to Karias ex-Begari canal in Sind. There was a very lively and heated discussion on this motion, in which almost all members from Sind, even those who on every other occasion prefer to keep their counsels to themselves, took a considerable part. The motion was still under discussion when the House rose for the day.

The Council meets to-day at 1 p.m.

GOVERNOR'S GARDEN PARTY.

ENJOYABLE EVENING FOR SOCIETY PEOPLE.

The Governor and Lady Wilson entertained a number of society people to a Garden Party at Government House on Thursday evening. At 4-45 p.m. the Governor's band struck the National Anthem on the arrival of their Excellencies at the Gardens and the guests numbering about 2,700 formed a cue and in a long unending string marched forward shaking hands with their Excellencies and then retired to the shamianas and the Durbar Hall where sumptuous refreshment was waiting for them. Their Excellencies had a strenuous ordeal in shaking hands with a large concourse of guests, a task which they discharged so cheerfully and with pleasing smiles. After tea, the guests retired to the lawns and promenading the gardens while others sat down to hear the music of the Governor's Band which was filling the air with soft and melodious tunes. One fine feature of the function as in the past was the presence of a number of nurses of the different hospitals in the City who enjoyed the hospitality of their Excellencies as guests of the evening. Among those present were also H. H. the Aga Khan, H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur and H. H. the Nawab of Sachin. Their Excellencies after the reception, mixed freely among the guests and chatted with them till the function came to an end at sun-set.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES SLIGHTLY EASY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 1.

In the Share Market to-day jute shares were slightly easy owing to profit-taking and hessians being easy. In the cotton, Bengal-Nagpore ruled firm. Coals showed no change. In miscellaneous engineering shares had sellers at easier rates, specially for Bengal Iron. Indian Iron and Steel, and Burn and Co. Teas were steady, business being small. Government securities were quiet.

Government Securities:—3-1|2 per cent Government Paper 76-1.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 1475.

Cottons:—Bengal-Nagpore 32|12; Dunbar 200.

Jutes:—Auckland 426; Bally 355; Barnagar 320; Clive 54; 53|6; Dalhousie 642, Fort William 498; Hooghly 109|8; Howrah 69|12; 69|2; Kankanarrah 638; Lansdowne 370; Lawrence 867; National 37|14; 37|12, New Central 720; Orient 331; Presidency 13|8; Reliance 95|2; Union 925.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. (Ord.) 416|8; Indian Standard Wagon (Pref.) 91; Indian Iron and Steel 19|11; Kumardhubi Engineering 4|12; Port Shipping 20|4; Hessian 17|4; Jute 60|14.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. J G Bendien, Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 10th February 1928.

Mr. C. Van Amerongen, Acting Honorary Consul for the Netherlands at Karachi, resumed charge of his office on the 30th January 1928.

Mr. C F Buser is acting as Honorary Consul for Sweden at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. G. Z. Meli.

Mr. S B Tyabji, Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, is to act as Chairman of the Aden Port Trust and of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement vice Major D S Johnston, proceeding on leave.

Mr. E H P Jolly, Sessions Judge, Sholapur, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, an Additional Sessions Judge in the Ahmednagar Sessions Division.

Mr. P E Aitchison, Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle, is granted, with effect from 1st May 1928 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for five months and fifteen days combined with leave on half average pay for one month.

Mr. R W Inder, Acting Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, is to act as Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle, vice Mr. P E Aitchison, proceeding on leave.

Mr. D B Sothers, Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, is to act as Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, vice Mr. R W Inder.

Mr. E S B Tavener, Divisional Forest Officer, West Kanara, is to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. R J Smith, on return from leave, is to be Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar-Bijapur, vice Rao Bahadur R A Hemmadi retiring.

Mr. H M Browne, Chief Veterinary Inspector, Bombay City and Harbour Veterinary Department, is to act as Deputy Superintendent in the same Department vice Mr. J M C Rebello appointed to act as Assistant Professor, Bombay Veterinary College.

Mr. M L Tannan, Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay, with effect from 20th June 1928 to 9th November 1928 inclusive, with permission to prefix the summer vacation of the college to the leave.

Mr. J R Wadia has been attached to the J J Hospital, Bombay, for duty with effect from the forenoon of 1st February 1928.

Mr. C J Rae, Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals Division, vice Mr. J. R. Philips granted leave from 8th February 1928 or subsequent date of relief.

Mr. Narayan Pandurang Gurjar, Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri Division, vice Mr. N N Farrel, granted leave from 30th April 1928 or subsequent date of relief.

COTTON GODOWN ABLAZE.

FIRE ENGINES ARRIVE IN TIME.

Two fires broke out on Thursday in Bombay in cotton godowns which fortunately did not prove disastrous owing to the timely arrival of the fire engine. The first alarm of fire was raised in the Meyer Sassoon Mill situate at Fergusson road in the morning. The fire engine from Byculla immediately responded to the call and found the godown of the cotton waste ablaze. The hoses were at once put into operation and in about half an hour, the fire was brought under control. The damage is estimated at Rs. 5,000.

Another fire broke out at about 5 p.m. at Sewree in the cotton waste godown of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Campbell. The fire engine of the Sewree station immediately went to the scene and extinguished the fire after about an hour's strenuous efforts. The damage here also is estimated at about Rs. 5,000. In both the cases, the cause of fire is not known.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	March 1.
Previous Closing Rate	18.50
To-day's Opening Rate	18.52
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.51
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL.

	March 1.
Previous Closing Rate	9.72
To-day's Opening Rate	9.81
Difference	+.09
To-day's Closing Rate	9.83
Difference	+.11
Broach Expectation	367.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Enrolments for 1928-29 Examinations have commenced. These are days of Specialists and Davar's College was the first to introduce these Courses in the successful teaching of which it enjoys a monopoly of 28 years.

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'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 4th of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" will be as under :—

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1928.

British "Friends" of India.

India has millions of "friends" in Britain. From Lord Birkenhead down to the charwoman at the India Office everybody has an "interest" in India. But the trouble is that Indians deny the disinterested quality of this "interest" and the fact that they choose to express this disbelief in the altruistic nature of the British connection with their country by taking the positive step of boycotting the Simon Commission in which all Indian parties have joined has now provoked bitter comments in Fleet Street, where there are a large number of "friends" of India. The "friends" did not take the boycott seriously at first. But the nature of the "reception" accorded to the Commission in India has made Fleet Street realise the intensity of the boycott. The "Times" hastens to minimise the strength of the boycott movement by saying that there are "evidences of distrust with which a large number, probably a large majority, of intelligent Indians regard the campaign against the Simon Commission." This dexterous method of dividing Indians into the "intelligent" pro-Commission element and the ignoramuses who are for the boycott will deceive no one in India and only a few even in England. It is noticeable that even the "Times" has to admit that amongst the class in India which it certifies as intelligent there is a minority which supports the boycott. It is significant that the camouflage that only an "unimportant, insignificant" minority is against the Commission can no longer be kept up and the "Times" is the first to reconcile itself to the fact.

Not so the "Daily Telegraph." This champion of Die-hardism remains quixotic in its analysis of the Indian situation and talks of the "vociferous minority" responsible for the hartal. But even the "Daily Telegraph" is forced to draw a subtle distinction between the hartal and the boycott. In a long article published on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in India, the "Daily Telegraph" says: "It is by this time quite evident that the boycott cannot achieve the object of completely stultifying the policy of which the Commission is the instrument. But it can, if important sections of Indian opinion persist in maintaining it, place difficulties in the way of investigation." Another Tory journal, conscious of the success of the boycott, warns Indian leaders of the danger "of undermining the authority of Great Britain and making every system of co-operation unworkable" instead of joining in the "difficult task of step by step reconstruction." Evidently, the united front in India has told upon the British Press. Even the "Daily News", which exudes sympathy occasionally for a "saner kind" of Indian nationalism, is besides itself with anger. In its chagrin it misrepresents the objection of the Indian leaders to Sir John Simon's "offer" of "free and joint" consultation. It regards the offer as "bold and generous." It chooses to discover that in the "offer", "the equal status of the Indian investigation is so clearly defined and the opportunity is so manifest that it deprives political resistance of all semblance of meaning and reduces to absurdity the talk of putting India into mourning for her lost freedom."

In its chagrin and disappointment over the fact that India has refused to have anything to do with the Statutory Commission at any stage or in any form, the British Press falls back on its only hope to weaken the strength of the boycott,—the hope of creating communal distrust. The "Times" invites the "Hindu leaders of the more constructive parties to pause before they follow the extremists any further." It imagines the "failure" of negotiations between Mr. Jinnah and the Hindus. The proceedings of the All-Parties' Conference at Delhi have been watched with the greatest interest by the British Imperialist Press and the possibility of an understanding between Hindus and Muslims has come as a severe shock to it. So it takes the opportunity of damning such an understanding in advance as a "failure" to adjust difficulties. Well may Mahatma Gandhi declare in his latest article on the present political situation in "Young India"—"Look at the shameless manner in which for sustaining the spoliation of India British statesmen are setting one party against another." And the British Press and its cousins in India, we may add, faithfully support the British statesmen. To an Indian correspondent who fears that "chaos" will result from the pursuit of "freedom from the English yoke" Mahatma Gandhi replies that no chaos can result out of misrule or disorder "masquerading under the sacred name of rule or order." The dual role of the English in India, to which Mr. Spender refers in his warning to Indians against the boycott, "the part we play in, and for, India", has in the opinion of this "friend" of India "no visible substitute." Indians have a bitter experience of the part Britain plays in India, and for India. As the Simon Commission's primary duty is to see that Britain must be allowed undisturbed opportunity to play this part in India, the latter can have no common ground to co-operate with it. She must refuse, as Lala Lajpat Rai said in his speech in the Assembly, to accept "crumbs thrown from the table of a master to his dog."

CLAIMS OF INDIAN ARTISTS

The official agencies directing art education in the Presidency have been given their chance. They cannot pretend to ignore, any longer, the growing demands of the community, the community which is beginning, however slowly or imperfectly, to be conscious of its artistic heritage and future: the recent gathering at the School of Art was an unmistakable sign. Nor can they pretend the non-existence of problems of reform and advancement in art education repeatedly placed before them. And, the continuous efforts and advocacy of the irrefutable claims of Indian artists by H. E. the Governor, the Prize of Delhi Committee and Captain Gladstone Solomon have indicated not only the infinite avenues open and to be secured for Indian artists, not only the highest standards of artistic achievements expected of them, but the immediate necessity as well for the facilities in art instruction that could equip them for great initiatives and lofty artistic enterprises. How, or why, is it that, despite these encouraging conditions, there has been scarcely any response from the Department meant to understand and provide for the artistic needs of the Presidency? The patience of those who have been watching the Department of Public Instruction for an understanding and sympathetic handling of the realities has been now over-strained. And, there is, thus, reason and cause to suspect that if the Department has evolved a policy it must be one for the systematic repression of the young and aspiring artistic talents in the Presidency. If that is so, the Department has surely not hastened to prove that it is not so, it would be clearly the duty of those eager to protect the interests of the young artists in the Presidency to organise for an effective stirring of bureaucratic self-complacency. We are not interested in educational shibboleths, imported by the dozen by "experts" so-called. We are not impressed by the fads and fiats issued by incompetent officials and inspectors who make no effort to understand the artistic conditions of the country. And, if the Department cannot justify its existence, except by sanctioning the huge expenditure of these costly officials, establishments and their equally costly fads and fiats, it should be possible to place it in a position where it could no longer take liberty with public finance.

We have repeatedly pointed out the reforms, improvements and extensions obviously indispensable for the proper functioning of the School of Art and for efficient art instruction in the Presidency. The sad legacy of dead routine, mechanical administration, obsolete schedules and curriculum continued, we pointed out last year in our review of the activities of the School, to hamper its development and growth. We are glad that Captain Gladstone Solomon, in his recent speech at the annual function at the School, expressed the demand in terms unequivocal. The necessary increase in the responsibilities of the School call, he justly insisted, for change and the "additional efforts which the School ought now-a-days to be called upon to make." Captain Gladstone Solomon has, despite obstacles and despite a campaign, conducted from interested quarters, of little short of personal calumny directed against him, has dared to espouse, and espouse effectively, the cause of Indian artists. He is, therefore, entitled to be heard and heard with respect. We can imagine neither purpose nor reason for the attitude of the Department which acts as a deadweight on artistic progress in the Presidency. There have been more than one concrete proposal, from more than one quarter, for the indispensable reforms, improvement and extensions. And, the recent series of special articles by Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil, which we published and which indicate not only a dispassionate analysis of the activities and conditions in the School but thoughtful and definite suggestions for reform as well, only adds to the helpful and unavoidable demands of the times.

Sir Leslie Wilson, in his speech at the School, observed that he had, throughout his term of office, endeavoured to encourage in every way possible the development of the School, and to arouse the interest of the public. That is true. It would not be easy to praise too highly the unswerving manner in which His Excellency pressed the claims of Indian artists for the decorations at New Delhi. The lesson ought not to be lost. The development of art, as the expression of the life of a nation, requires, as he with great justice pointed out, "not only the artist to produce it, but the patron to appreciate it, and to show his appreciation in a tangible form." Artists have a claim not only on the continued attention of the nation but also on its continued practical support. If we are in earnest in our belief about our artistic heritage as a priceless national legacy, if we have faith in the artistic powers inherent in the young men and women of the nation, we cannot remain apathetic to the need for providing facilities in art instruction they demand or need or to the active and practical support they are entitled to and deserve from the nation.

DROP THE DEMAND.

The Government of Bombay have done one wise thing about the Back Bay scandals in agreeing to appoint a Committee to make a searching enquiry into the scandals. They can do another, and that is to withdraw altogether and at once their supplementary demand of Rs. 60,000 to defray Mr. Harvey's costs in the Back Bay Libel Case. Government's sanction to the prosecution of Mr. Nariman for libel by Mr. Harvey was wanton. But that, after Mr. Dastur's judgment in that case, the tax-payer should be asked to contribute to Mr. Harvey's expenses is an amazing perversion of justice. The General Member of the Council proposes to bring up the demand on the 14th of March. Obviously, Government expect to get a snap vote in their favour when attendance of non-official members may be thinner. These may be clever tactics but not straight. And the tactics cannot succeed. It is inconceivable after all the exposures of the shady transactions in the Back Bay scheme that Government can ever get a vote in their favour for the demand. Even assuming they do, it will not be the last word on the topic, their very temporary success will recoil on them like a boomerang. In spite of the air of legality of the procedure, the penalising of the public for an outrageous prosecution of one who has rendered invaluable service to the Presidency by exposing the ways of the Development Department, will stink in one's nostrils at least as much as the scandals already revealed. If they care for their reputation, already so rudely shaken, Government will be well-advised to drop the demand for good. The public cannot and will not tolerate any further misuse of public money.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN U. S. A.

WOMEN DOCTORS' CAMPAIGN OF MISR RESENTATION.

(By RAGINI DEVI.)

Attacks on Hindu social life are being carried on in the West through every possible medium. Sensational newspapers, public forums, the stage, and the ethical and scientific press are systematically presenting these filthy lies to the world.

The December issue of the "Medical Woman's Journal," an international medical publication, contains accounts by two women physicians about child marriage, child birth and social corruption in India.

MISREPRESENTING INDIA.

In a current instalment of a series entitled "Counsel to Parents", Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D. a British woman physician, writes from London about early marriage and sex in general. One paragraph is devoted to Indian marriage and sex life. Having stated her general views as follows:—

"Early marriage, however, without previous habits of self-control, is unavailing to raise the tone of society. Marriage is no cure for diseased sex, and early licentiousness is really (as has been shown) disease," etc., etc.

She continues in the following paragraph:—

"The same important truth is exemplified in the social condition of our great Indian Empire. There the customs of early, even infantine, marriage co-exists with a licentiousness truly appalling in its strength and character. Lads of sixteen, thoroughly corrupted in childhood, become the fathers of a degenerate race, the girl-mothers being the hopeless slaves of simple physical instincts. Early marriage is the safeguard of society only when the self-control of chastity exists, a self government which is essential to the formation of manly "character, as well as conducive to vigorous health."

A second article is contributed by Dr. Adelaide Woodward, M.D. of Seattle, Washington, U. S. A. who, the editor explains, "has returned after many years spent in the mission field..... The large part of her medical service was given to women in India, and the article in this month's issue is fairly typical of conditions there."

From the December issue of "The Medical Woman's Journal

OBSTETRICAL PRACTICE IN INDIA
by Adelaide Woodward, M.D.,
Seattle, Wash.

"A native midwife had been called in. She came in a few moments—dirty, hands covered with cheap bracelets of wood and silver and glass; rings on her fingers and rings on her toes, anklets that clanked at every step she took. Her skirt of gingham was dirty, patched and ragged, and her head-cloth was a direct gray from many washings in the muddy stream. Her hair had not been combed in weeks; it was full of vermin and dust. She had come to attend Ram Kali in this her first confinement."

"She had brought with her an old rusty knife that she boasted had never been washed, etc.....

"Things were prepared for Ram Kali. She squatted on two bricks writhing in pain, not daring to cry out, because it would make the family angry if they heard her, and they were in the courtyard just outside the door."

Dr. Woodward then relates how the midwife sends for another midwife who sends for the doctor and nurse at the hospital forty miles. The second midwife has had some hospital training, and she relates to the Indian womenfolk how the women are cared for in the big clean hospital forty miles away etc., until the doctor comes. But they have delays too long, and the child is dead.

"The mother lives, but from her days of

(Continued on Page 11.)

TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE

MAHAD TANK OPENED TO UNTOUCHABLES.

(BY D. V. PRADHAN.)

When in March last, Dr. Ambedkar led the untouchables to the Chavdar Tank at Mahad, the orthodox section of the caste Hindus lost their sleep, appetite and all over the "sacrilege" and mercilessly belaboured the poor unsupported untouchables while they were returning from the tank. Soon after, criminal proceedings were taken against the rowdies and they were punished for disturbing the public peace. Every effort was made by these so-called "protectors" of the religion to oppose the untouchables from coming near the tank and they were encouraged in their action by the orthodox press. It was to assert their right of ordinary human privileges, the untouchables launched the Satyagraha movement, and in December last, a Conference of about 10,000 assembled and unanimously resolved to march on to the tank. But the orthodox caste Hindus who smelt this resolve by their nose got a temporary injunction from the sub-judge of Mahad against the untouchables using the tank on the ground that it was the private property of one Mr. Chowdhari and the touchable classes. Having secured this respite from the authorities, the touchables thought that they had gained the upperhand at the expense of the Government and the untouchables. Dr. Ambedkar at once saw through the game, but decided to postpone Satyagraha till the civil suit was disposed of. The suit came for hearing on 23rd February 1928 before Mr. Vaidya, the Sub-Judge of Mahad, and Dr. Ambedkar by his lucid exposition not only got the injunction cancelled but also convinced the judge the bona-fide of their right to use the public tank. Since the ban has been removed, the tank is now to be open for public use as per the resolution of the Bombay Legislative Council.

SATYAGRAHA TO BE LAUNCHED.

Now, in a public meeting held on Sunday the 26th February, in Bombay, attended by about 2000 people, it was resolved to relaunch the Satyagrah at Mahad. The Satyagraha Committee is meeting shortly, and the exact date will be announced shortly.

Those who are following and studying the

(Continued on page 12.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Britain's Self-Imposed Burden.

For cool presumption the British Foreign Minister's reply to the protest from Persia that she is entitled to claim rights of sovereignty over the Bahrein Islands is hard to beat. The British Note to Persia settles a point in geography in a way convenient to England by declaring that geographically the islands do not form part of Persia and that since the Arab invasion of them they have not been under the "effective control" of Persia. The question is whether they are now under the "effective control" of Britain, a control which she calls emphatically "protection." If there is a prescriptive right in holding other peoples' property Persia has a greater claim to the islands than Britain. But what about the right of the islanders, the Arab inhabitants, to enjoy their independence? It is the duty of a body like the League of Nations to see that they enjoy it. Supposing Andorra were grabbed by France to-day, will not the League be compelled by the moral pressure of European opinion to listen to the complaint of the little Republic against the act of spoliation? Why should the case of Bahrein be treated differently then?

Unpleasant Memories.

Mr. J. A. Spender was a member of the Milner Commission to Egypt which was given a thoroughly bad time of it by the Egyptian Nationalists. He has been twice to India on tours of political observation and should know, experienced student of political movements in various parts of the Empire as he has proved himself to be, that threats to Indians that if they refuse to co-operate with the Simon Show they would be playing into the hands of Die-Hards would not abate the vigour of the Indian boycott by an inch. Mr. Spender has unpleasant memories of the Egyptian boycott. He grants that it was "undoubtedly a nuisance, sometimes a dangerous nuisance" but the conclusion he draws from this fact is one which Egyptian Nationalists will immediately dispute. Instead of "postponing negotiation to Egypt's disadvantage," they will contend that the intensity of the boycott helped them to carry on the struggle for national independence with confident vigour and that the success of the boycott broke the power of the Egyptian Moderates. India is in a better position than Egypt in regard to the boycott, because the Moderate leaders are at one with the Nationalists in advocating it.

Eye-Openers.

The fact that Mr. Edwards, the Acting Inspector-General of Maritime Customs in China, was able to deal with the Peking and the Nanking Governments concerning questions of tariff policy in which both Governments are interested is an eye-opener to the Foreign Powers in China. Nanking and Canton, on the one hand, and Peking, on the other, have evidently realised the need for coming to a harmonious understanding in regard to customs duties and this co-operation between North and South in China has made British policy there change its methods of procedure immediately. Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister in China, now finds that in the South the "friendly nature" of that policy is recognised. He considers that "misunderstandings" have now been removed. The fact is that Britain can no longer choose to be blind to the power of Canton and the other Southern Government. Peking has virtually recognised their power and their existence as "de facto" Governments and Britain wishes now to keep friendly with both, so that her trading interests will not suffer.

The Third Class Passenger.

Every time that non-official members in the Assembly complain about the indifference exhibited by the railway administrations in India towards the question of providing adequate travel and waiting facilities for the third class passengers, sympathy is showered officially upon these important, unfortunate people who have yet to learn how to make their voice heard. Mr. Joshi did well to pay back in the same coin his colleagues in the Assembly who interrupted him with remarks that the third class passengers did not always travel with tickets and that they had no benches at home to sit upon. Considering the slackness in checking tickets on many of the railways, and the temptations which ticket collectors upon, starvation wages are put to, it is surprising that many more third class passengers are not allowed to steal free journeys on the railways. In this matter it is the railway administration that must be blamed principally, not the passengers. Mr. Parsons promises them better facilities. With their usual patience they will see what the next year brings them.

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

DECISIONS ONLY TENTATIVE

REFERENCE TO COMMITTEE

CONFERENCE TO MEET ON MARCH 8.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 1.

The All-Parties' Conference have issued the following statement to the Press:—

The President of the All-Parties' Conference has noted with regret that various news agencies and individuals have circulated unauthorised reports of the proceedings of this Conference. The Conference was not open to the Press, and members participating in it were specially requested not to give publicity to its proceedings. In spite of this request, however, some people have deemed it fit to write about some of the decisions, and newspaper controversies have arisen in regard to them. All decisions so far taken by the Conference or the Committee appointed by it are of a tentative nature, and it is open to the Conference to reconsider them in part or as a whole. It was for this reason that it was not considered desirable to issue any official statement before the final decisions were taken. In view of the misleading versions that have been circulated, however, the following authorised report of the decisions so far arrived at, is being issued.

AUTHORISED VERSION.

The Conference met on February 12th and continued its sittings till February 22nd. It was decided that a detailed draft constitution could only be prepared by a Committee to be appointed by the Conference. The Conference could only lay down the principles on which the constitution should be based, and give certain Terms of Reference to the Committee. The Conference would meet later to consider the report of the Committee and adopt a constitution which would then have to be placed before a National Convention for approval. The Conference thereupon arrived at certain conclusions, but was unable within the time at its disposal to draw up finally the full Terms of Reference. To facilitate this work, a Committee was appointed to consider and report on the remaining points and the Conference adjourned till 8th March when it was hoped that it would be in a position to draft the full Terms of Reference and other directions necessary for the guidance of the Constitution Committee.

DECISIONS ARRIVED AT.

So far the Conference has arrived at the following decisions. It should be remembered, however, that these are tentative, and they may be altered or added to should the Conference so desire. Dissent of individuals or groups is noted opposite each resolution.

(1) The Constitution to be framed should provide for a full responsible Government in India (unanimously passed). (2) The Constitution must include Indian States and the Committee to be appointed should explore the ways and means to bring the States within the Swaraj Constitution, and should also report on the general aspects of the question. (This question was subsequently reopened and referred to a Committee now sitting for a fuller report.)

(3) In the new constitution representation in all Legislatures, Central and Provincial, shall be by joint electorates subject for the present to the reservation of seats on the population basis in any province in which such reservation is asked for by Hindus, Muslims or Sikhs. (Representatives of the Hindu Maha Sabha do not agree to the reservation of seats for majorities in any province.)

The Conference is of opinion that simultaneously with the inauguration of a new constitution, a redistribution of provinces such as Andhra, Utkal, Sind, Karnatak, C. P. Hindi, and any other area demanding separation on a linguistic basis may be undertaken provided (1) that the separated provinces shall be financially self-supporting, (2) that on a scheme of separation being laid on the financial aspects, the majority of inhabitants favour the scheme and express their readiness to bear the financial responsibility of new arrangement, (3) that the N. W. F. Province, Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer, Merwara, Coorg and scheduled Districts and any Province which may be separated from an existing Province shall be placed on the same footing, in respect of its form of Government and its Executive and Judicial administration as any other Province. (Messrs. Kelkar and Chablani dissenting.)

This Conference resolves that so long as the system of Government in the N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan is not placed on the same footing as in other provinces, and Sind is not separated from the Bombay Presidency in spite of the readiness of the majority of the people to bear the financial responsibility involved in the separation, the system of separate electorates for Mussalmans and Sikhs shall remain in force (representatives of the Hindu Maha Sabha dissenting); that reciprocal concessions in favour of minorities may be made by mutual agreement so as to give them representation in excess of the proportion of the number of seats to which they would be entitled on a population basis in any Province or Provinces and the proportions so agreed upon for Provinces shall be maintained in the representation of the two communities in the Central Legislature from the Provinces. In any decision of the reservation of seats for the Punjab, the question of representation of Sikhs as an important minority will be given full consideration. (Representatives of the Hindu Maha Sabha dissenting.) Mr. Jinnah, Rajah Gazanfar Ali and Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan are ready to agree to the proposals put before the Conference as far as they are in accordance with the principles embodied in the resolution of the All-India Moslem League at its session at Calcutta; but with regard to the sub-clauses (1) and (2) of clause (2) which are new, they cannot accept them until they have been able to consult counsel of the All-India Moslem League which meets on the 26th February, 1928.

COMMITTEE FORMED.

This Conference having reached certain important conclusions resolves that a Committee consisting of the following members be constituted to report to this Conference before March 8th, 1928, on the various items on the agenda, namely, (1) Constitution of Swaraj Parliament whether bi-cameral or uni-cameral. (2) Franchise, (3) Declaration of Rights, (4) Rights of Labour and Peasantry, and (5) Indian States with due regard to the resolutions already adopted by this Conference. The names of the members of the Committee are:—Dr. M. A. Ansari, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar, Dr. Besant, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Mohamed Ali, Dr. Sapru, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Rajah Gazanfar Ali, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Mr. Pathik, Dewan Chamanlal, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Sardar Sardul Singh and Mr. Shiva Rao.

The Conference stands adjourned till March 8th, 1928. The Sub-Committee will meet in Room No. 51, Assembly Buildig, from day to day. The Conference as resolved will meet again on March 8. All organisations invited are requested to send their representatives on that date.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY TO NABHA.

EX-MAHARAJA'S REPLY.

The Secretary of the Indian States Peoples' Conference has sent the following message of sympathy to Maharaja Gurucharan Singh:—

"Our sympathies with you. It may be the will of Providence that your present sufferings should help the revival of the glories of Indian India."

The Maharaja has sent the following reply from Kodaikanal:—

"Many thanks for kind telegram of sympathy in my present troubles—Nabha."

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

AGREED TO IN COMMONS

LONDON, Feb. 29.

The House of Commons passed a resolution in favour of establishing a Joint Standing Committee on Indian Affairs.—Reuter.

OFFER OR COMPROMISE?

EGIPTIANS' WISHES AND BRITISH REQUIREMENTS.

NO AGREEMENT DOES NOT MEAN BREAK

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Authoritative quarters in London do not confirm the Cairo report that the Egyptian Cabinet has rejected the proposed draft treaty, which, as far as known here, is still being considered by the Egyptian Ministers. Reuter learns that the draft treaty cannot be described as a British offer to Egypt, but is compromise between Egyptian wishes and British requirements and it would seem that the stage has been reached, at which Britain cannot give way any further.—Reuter

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Cairo.—Newspapers declare that the British proposals are unacceptable and predict their early rejection. Simultaneously, they emphasise that failure to reach agreement does not mean break but the situation will remain as it was before the conversations.—Reuter.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS ON INDIAN BUDJET

TRIBUTES TO SIR BASIL'S FINANCIAL CAPACITY

LONDON, March 1.

Commenting on the Indian budget, the "Financial Times" attributes the Improvement in India's finances very largely to Sir Basil Blackett's financial skill and ability, and says that India is greatly indebted to him for wise and prudent guidance of her finances during a difficult period.

The "Morning Post" considers the budget to be thoroughly sound and says that it rounds off satisfactorily cumulative results of five years' of good budgetting by Sir Basil Blackett.

TRIBUTES TO HIS FINANCIAL CAPACITY.

The "Times" says that Sir Basil Blackett has every reason to congratulate himself on the achievements during his term of office as Finance Member. In the performance of the gigantic task of inaugurating currency reforms, he has brilliantly displayed not only financial capacity of a very high order but singular combination of political talents. Even if he has unfortunately failed to steer the Reserve Bank Bill safely through the whirlpools of Indian politics he has done immense service in educating public opinion in India upto its new inheritance of financial responsibilities. It considers his accomplishments in the realm of pure finance to be memorable. Success of the recent sterling loan testifies to the effect of wise and prudent stewardship of Sir Basil of which the Government of India may well be proud.—Reuter.

MADRAS COUNCIL

REMISSION OF CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOMED

MADRAS, March 1.

At the Madras Council to-day, Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair (Justice) welcomed the remission of provincial contributions, and stressed the need for a Land Revenue Settlement Bill, and the separation of judicial and executive functions.

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai deplored that inadequate provision had been made for rural water supply and the education of the depressed classes, and pleaded for increasing the facilities under these heads provided to the submerged classes.—A.P.

Rome.—The death has occurred of Marshal Diaz Commander-in-Chief of Army.—Reuter.

London.—The Lord Chancellor, Lord Cave, has undergone operation. His condition is satisfactory.—Reuter.

MADRAS STILL UNDER POLICE RAJ.

BOYCOTT ARRANGEMENTS IN TAMIL DISTRICTS.

MR. F. BROCKWAY ON LABOUR'S MISTAKE.

MADRAS, Feb. 29.

Madras is still under the control of the police and buses are sighted carrying constables every 30 minutes. A police bus was responsible yesterday for the death of one Madan Singh when he was accidentally knocked down as he was crossing the road. In another Division last night four persons who were talking in streets were arrested by a pose of constables who took them away to the Police Station.

The members of the Simon Commission visited the Ramkrishna Student Home and the Industrial School, Mylapore today.—Free Press.

BOYCOTTERS BUSY.

TANJORE, Feb. 29.

The Commission's arrival here is looked forward to with interest both by the boycotters and the anti-boycotters who are equally busy with their arrangements.—A. P.

MADURA, Feb. 29.

It is understood that the local Congress Committee has decided to hold demonstrations against the Simon Commission on their arrival here. The question of hartal has not been decided yet, but a large number of people are understood to be in favour of hartal on that day.—A. P.

INTENSE FEELING IN INDIA.

MADRAS, March 1.

Mr. Fennor Brockway, Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, who is now in Madras, writing to the "New Leader" (London), says that the psychology now in India is similar to that during the war. The anti-British feeling among the politically alert Indians is intense, including the Labour Party. The Independent Labour Party, he says, is fulfilling the function similar to that of the wartime in maintaining some mutual confidence between the sections of the British and Indian peoples. If there is to be co-operation and good-will, the future relations of Britain and India must be built upon such a feeling. The method of the Independent Labour Party and the method of the Simon Commission are different. He believes that if absolute equality had been provided an acceptable compromise might have been reached.

WHAT HE INTENDS DOING.

Writing to an Indian friend about what he is going to do within the Labour Party, Mr. Brockway says: "I shall do what I can with those who share my views to get the Party to realise the mistake it has made in supporting the Commission and to advocate the convening of a Round Table Conference."—Free Press.

THE NEW EL DORADO.

DIAMONDS FOR MERE-PICKING.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Capetown.—An apparently unimportant item "£2,500 for district development," caused a first class debate in the House of Assembly, in course of which interesting details were given of a romantic discovery of fabulously rich alluvial deposit of diamonds in Alexander Bay at the Mouth of Orange River, which was first disclosed last December. Sir David Harris described the new El Dorado as the richest diamond-field ever discovered anywhere.

Questions elicited the information that diamonds were lying on the surface and only needed picking up. Government owned 100 claims from which experts had extracted £160,000 worth of diamonds in a few weeks by hand-picking. Government proposed that sixty Namaqualand diggers should work the fields on behalf of the State.

Minister Beyers emphasised that the Government would control the output. The Opposition led by General Smuts deprecated the principle of State diggings which was involved. The debate is proceeding.—Reuter's Special.

QUARREL OVER CORAL ISLANDS

SOVEREIGNTY OF BAHREIN

BRITAIN'S PLEA OF "TRUSTEESHIP"

PERSIA'S CLAIMS REPUDIATED

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Geneva.—The League of Nations has issued Sir Austen Chamberlains reply to Persia regarding the Bahrein Islands.—Reuter.

THEORY OF TRUSTEESHIP AGAIN.

The small Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf, comparatively unimportant except historically as the supposed original home of Phoenicians and ruled by a Sheikh under British protection, have become the bone of contention between Persia and Britain. The Islands were mentioned in the Anglo-Hedjaz Treaty which was concluded last year upon which Persia challenged the British right to deal with it and protested to Britain and other members of the League of Nations claiming the Islands as Persian possession.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for Foreign Affairs replied to-day declaring that the Islands were not part of Persia either geographically or ethnologically and citing historical evidences that they had acknowledged British protection. He concluded by saying that the British Government had consistently endeavoured to ensure a peaceful development of the Islands and that the vereignty was ever recognised by his Maturbed by unjustified attempts of their neighbours to subject them to foreign domination. They were not prepared to contemplate departure from that policy.

INDEPENDENCE OF SHEIKH.

Sir A. Chamberlain states that Government were aware that during a part of the 17th century and the latter part of the 18th century, Persian troops overran Bahrein, but in 1783 they were dispossessed by the Arab tribes under the leadership of a direct lineal ancestor of the present Sheikh and never since have they been under the effective control of Persia. The note denies Persian assertion that their claim to sovereignty was ever recognised by his Majesty's Government and points out that Britain's special treaty relations with successive Sheikhs of Bahrein have existed over a century established throughout on the basis that the Sheikh was an independent ruler.

FACILITIES IN PERSIAN GULF.

Sir A. Chamberlain deals in detail with the instances cited by Persia as to British acknowledgment of Persian sovereignty over the Islands, notably the communication of Earl of Clarendon to Persian Minister in 1869 and points out that Britain in that expressed her willingness to transfer to Persia if the latter was able and willing to perform them certain duties in the Persian Gulf. But it was evident that no recognition of the Persian claim to suzerainty was thereby intended or implied. The position was clearly defined by the British Minister in Teheran in 1906 in a Note to the Persian Government stating that his Majesty's Government had never admitted the Persian ownership or sovereignty of Bahrein and that such claim was inadmissible.—Reuter.

CLAIM TO THE ISLANDS.

PERSIA'S CONTENTION CONSIDERED.

RUGBY, Feb. 29.

A copy of the Note addressed to the Persian Minister in London by Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, on the subject of the Bahrein Islands was communicated to the League of Nations to-day. The Note is a reply to the Persian Government's protest in November last against the terms of the Article 6 of the Treaty of Jeddah concluded in May, 1927, with the King of the Hedjaz and Nejd on the ground that reference in that article to the islands of Bahrein is contrary to the territorial integrity of Persia. The Note states that he British Government are not aware of any valid grounds upon which the claims of the Persian Government to sovereignty over these islands are or can be based. Geographically the islands are not part of Persia nor are the inhabitants of the persian race.

ARAB INVASION RECALLED.

The British Government are aware that during part of the 17th century and for some years during the latter part of the 18th century Bahrein was overrun and occupied by Persian troops or by followers of certain chiefs from the eastern shores of the Persian Gulf, but it appears to be established that in or about the year 1783 the Government of the Shah were dispossessed of the Islands by an invasion of Arab tribes under the leadership of a direct lineal ancestor of the present Sheikh and that since that date the Islands have never at any time been under the effective control of Persia.

The Note declares that the Persian allegation that their claim to sovereignty over Bahrein has been recognised on various occasions is entirely inadmissible while it is not evident that, even if this assertion were justified, it would confer on Persia the right of ownership which on other grounds appears so difficult to establish. Concluding, the Note says: "From the foregoing remarks you will observe that the British Government neither in 1861 nor at any other time intended to recognise that Bahrein was part of Persia and that while they have indeed admitted that the claim on the subject has, from time to time, been put forward by the Persian Government they have never admitted the validity of such claims by the Turkish or Persian Governments.—S. O. W.

THE BAHREIN ISLANDS.

CENTRE OF PEARL FISHING INDUSTRY.

The Bahrein Islands are a group of Islands situated about 20 miles east of the coast of El Hasa, in the Persian Gulf, a little to the south of the port of El Katif, which, if rightly interpreted with the ancient Gerrha, has been celebrated throughout history as the mart of Indian trade. The largest of the group is called Bahrein. The rest of the group are of Coral formation. The inhabitants are a mixed race of Arab Owanite and Persian blood, slender and small in their physical appearance; they possess great activity and intelligence and are known in all parts of the Persian Gulf for their commercial and industrial ability. There is very little doubt that it was from these islands that the Puni, or Phoenicians, emigrated northwards to the Mediterranean. Bahrein has always been the centre of the pearl fishing industry of the Persian Gulf.

The Portuguese obtained possession of the islands in 1507, but were driven from their settlements in that quarter by Shah Abbas in 1622. The islands afterwards became an object of contention between the Persians and Arabs and at last the Arabic tribe of the Athubis made themselves masters of them in 1784. The present Sheikh of Bahrein is of the family of El-Kalifa. In the year 1867 the Persians threatened Bahrein, and in 1875 the Turks laid their hands on it. The Bahrein Islands are now under British Protection.

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INDIAN STEEL INDUSTRY

GOVT. DECISIONS ON TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT

COMMERCE MEMBER'S BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED TILL WEDNESDAY NEXT

NEW DELHI, Mar. 1.

The attendance was sparse to-day when the Legislative Assembly met to transact official business. At question time, Mr. Parsons told Sir Hari Singh Gour that the Kazipet--Ballharshah Railway was nearly completed. One section of it, of about 93 miles, from Warangal to Asifabad Road, had already been opened, and the other section of about 52 miles from Asifabad to Ballharshah was expected to be ready for opening by April 15th.

ASSEMBLY HOLIDAYS.

Sir Basil Blackett announced that on Monday and Tuesday the Assembly would observe holidays and Wednesday and Thursday would be devoted to general discussion of the Budget. He was not sure whether the House would sit on Friday. On Saturday, the voting on demands for grants would commence.

BURMA SALT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. V. K. Iyengar moved the consideration of the Burma Salt Amendment Bill, making the administration of salt in the province of Burma a central subject.

Maung Tok Kyi said that the Burma salt industry needed stimulus and encouragement, and this could not be given if control was centralised. Opinion in the province was unanimous that the salt should be a provincial subject, and the Burma Reforms Enquiry Committee had also made recommendations to that effect, but that recommendation appeared to have escaped the attention of the Central Government. Not only in Burma, but in Bihar, Madras and Bombay also, salt should become a provincial subject. Centralised control would mean additional twenty per cent. of expenditure.

Mr. B. Das also opposed the Bill which was, however, eventually passed.

On the motion of Mr. V. K. A. Aiyangar, a Bill amending the Indian Securities Act as passed by the Council of State, was passed by the Assembly. The object of the Bill is to enable a company to hold Government securities jointly with a private individual or another corporate body, and to empower the Government to pay the amount of the security to the surviving joint holder in any case that may arise.

MANUFACTURE OF PLY WOOD TEA CHESTS.

Sir George Rainy in introducing the Bill providing for the fostering and development of the manufacture of ply wood tea chests in British India, said that it had been brought to his notice that the time since the publication of the Tariff Board's Report and the announcement of the decision of the Government of India was too short to make it possible for members to take this bill into consideration. He considered that the feeling to be reasonable, and therefore did not move for consideration of the Bill.

MANUFACTURE OF WIRE NAILS.

Sir George Rainey then introduced a Bill to give effect to Government's decisions on the Tariff Board's report regarding protection to the steel industry (wagons and underframes). In moving the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, the Commerce Member explained the Government's decision in detail, and pointed out that the reson why the wire nail industry was not given protection in the Bill was that the necessary raw material for this industry was not being produced in India, and the only firm which had been manufacturing wire nails had closed, and there was nothing at present to protect.

PROTECTION TO WAGON MANUFACTURE.

The Commerce Member continued that the protective duty in respect of wire nails was therefore being removed from the Tariff Act, but in the case of wagons and under-frames, the policy of protection had succeeded, and there was every reason to hope that the industry would, with some protection, be able to stand on its own legs. As one who had been associated with the question of protection of the steel industry, Sir George Rainey said that he had given the greatest possible attention and care to the needs of the industry. The Government hoped that in three years time, they would be able to purchase wagons and underframes from firms in India to the extent that they did in 1923-24, and that after that, there would be no need for anything more than a revenue duty. Steel castings were not given protection in spite of the Tariff Board's recommendation, because it had been ascertained that the position of the industry was such that it could not develop to any great extent by means of a bounty.

MR. BIRLA EXPRESSES SUSPICION.

Mr. Birla expressed the suspicion that the Government's proposals in regard to protection of wagons and under-frames were intended to give imperial preference by means of differential duties. Regarding steel castings, he expressed disappointment at the Government's attitude which was opposed to the recommendations of the Tariff Board. He was not satisfied with Sir George Rainey's explanation, that there was not sufficient demand to keep even one firm, fully employed. In his opinion, the case of the Kumardhoby Engineering Works should have been more carefully considered.

Mr. K. C. Neogy said that the reasons adduced by the Government for refusal to give protection to steel castings were contrary to the spirit of the report of the Tariff Board, which was signed by Sir George Rainey as Chairman. Mr. Neogy chracterised the recent policy of the Government in regard to the Tariff Board's Reports as one of riding a coach and four through their recommendations. Was it because Sir George Rainey was no longer President of the Tariff Board? If so, he felt inclined to recommend to the Government that Sir George Rainey should revert to the Tariff Board on his present salary (laughter) because what was needed was that industries should have bonafides that the Board's proposals would carry weight with the Government.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas wanted to know whether in the Select Committee they could bring amendments regarding steel castings.

OBJECTION TO CALLING TENDERS FROM ABROAD.

Sir Walter Willson objected to the Government proposal to call for tenders from abroad in order to ascertain the price at which local manufactures should be brought. It was against business principles to reject the lowest tender once it had been received. Sir Walter Willson further indicated that in the Select Committee he might make a suggestion that the Peninsular Locomotive Company should be closed down for three years.

Mr. B. Das reminded the Assembly of the recommendation of the External Capital Committee that only those industries should be protected which employed Indians in the technical branches, and had Indians on the Directorate. He said that the industries which it was now proposed to help did not fulfil these conditions.

SIR G. RAINY'S REPLY.

Sir George Rainy replying, told Sir Walter Willson, that in calling for tenders from outside India, the object was merely to obtain the lowest tender. The question of differentiation hardly arose, because orders would be placed in India. Regarding steel castings, the question was, what would be a duty sufficient to give protection as against continental castings? The Government were convinced that it would not be wise to encourage the industry by means of protection when the circumstances were not favourable to the industry. As regards Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas' question, he wanted the House to consider the language of the title and the preamble of the Bill.

MOTION FOR SELECT COMMITTEE CARRIED.

The motion for a Select Committee was then carried, the Committee to consist of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Fazal Rahimtulla, Mr. Abdul Kasim, Sir Walter Willson, Mr. W. S. Lamb, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Pandit Bhargava, Mr. M. Yamin Khan, Mr. Mhd. Ismail Khan, Mr Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Kidwai, and Sir George Rainy.

The Assembly then adjourned till Wednesday next, when the budget will be discussed.—A.P.

LANCASHIRE COTTON MILLS

REDUCING COSTS OF PRODUCTION

AN AMALGAMATION SCHEME

LONDON, March. 1.

A scheme for the Amalgamation of a hundred Lancashire cotton Mills in order to reduce the costs of production is said to be nearing fruition. Alternative schemes says the "Financial Times" are for one large combine or a series of combines aiming at the standardisation of production on a massed basis similar to spinning combines in Japan.

A TENTATIVE MEASURE

The project, at the outset, will not be on an extensive scale, but as benefits under it are realised, it is expected that there will be a general disposition on the part of the weaker concerns to join the movement. The scheme is based on the conviction of the necessity for a complete reorganisation of the capital of the American section of industry, entailing common sacrifices from top to bottom.—Reuter's Special.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S COMMENTS.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

"Ridiculous exaggeration", says the "Manchester Guardian," commenting on the report that a scheme is afoot for amalgamation of 100 spinning mills in the American section of cotton trade. The "Manchester Guardian" declares that there is no evidence to suggest that any large combination of mills is about to be completed. It continues: "It can, however, be said without disclosure of discussions which naturally are tentative and exploratory that practical attention is being given to the method by which amalgamation can be achieved. Success of any such movement will obviously depend on how far mills themselves prove responsive."—Reuter's Special.

KATHIAWAD SATYAGRAHIS LEAVE FOR BARDOLI.

BATCHES READY AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS.

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 29.

A first batch of four members of the "Kathiawad Satyagraha Dal" has already reached Bardoli under the leadership of Mr. Fulchand K. Shah, General Secretary of the Kathiawad Political Conference and of the Kathiawad Satyagraha Dal. Another batch of four including the teachers and students of the Dakshinamurthy Vidyarthi Bhavan left yestrday for Bardoli. The third batch is ready to start as soon as orders are received.—Free Press.

JALALPUR FARMERS' RESOLVE.

MEN AND MONEY TO BARDOLI.

BARDOLI, Feb. 28.

A large gathering of farmers of Jalalpur Taluka assembled yesterday evening at Vijjalpure under the presidentship of Dahyabhai, a cotton merchant. The meeting resolved to help the farmers at Bardoli in their campaign with men and money. They further resolved that no one should buy the lands taken over by Government from the farmers of Bardoli as a result of their non-payment of tax.—Free Press.

SURAT FARMERS' CONFERENCE

SURAT, Feb. 28.

The Secretary of the Surat District Congress Committee announces that the Surat District Farmers' Conference which was fixed to meet on the 4th March, has been postponed to some future convenient date.—Free Press.

EMPTY SWARAJIST BLOC.

SIMONS IN COUNCIL VISITORS' GALLERY

MADRAS, March 1.

Sir John Simon and three of his colleagues on the Statutory Commission were present to-day before the Legislative Council began, in the distinguished visitors' box to follow the general discussion on the Madras Budget.

The sitting commenced with empty Swarajist bloc.—Free Press.

ASSAM TO FOLLOW SUIT.

SHILLONG, Feb. 29.

It is understood that the Swarajists have given notice of moving a No-Confidence resolution in the Simon Commission at the next session of the Assam Legislative Council.—Free Press.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

OVER SIXTY WOMEN CANDIDATES NOMINATED

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S DAUGHTER TO CONTEST

LONDON, March 1.

A record number of over sixty women candidates nominated for the London County Council elections which will take place on eighth March, includes Isabel, daughter of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Mrs. Day, wife of Harry Day, member of the House of Commons. There is a total of 341 candidates for 116 seats, comprising 124 Municipal Reformers, 82 Liberals, 128 Labourites, three Independents and four Communists.—Reuter's Special.

MOTION TRANSPORT IN GREAT BRITAIN

INCREASING COMPETITION WITH RAILWAYS

LONDON, March 1.

Increasing competition of motor transport with the railways of Great Britain has led to the railways seeking powers from parliament to run road transport services. A group of Bills for this purpose has passed the second reading in the House of Commons after defeat of the motion for rejection of proposal by 399 votes to 42.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA'S SHARE IN AIR FLIGHT.

LONDON, March 1.

In the House of Commons replying to questions, Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary for Air, said that two giant mooring masts had been erected at a combined cost of hundred thousand sterling, one at Cardington and one at Ismailia, on the route which would be taken on flight to India by airship R-101. He added that the cost of masts fell to the Imperial Exchequer. Another mast at Karachi had cost about 50,000 which it was proposed to be borne by India. The Indian Legislative Assembly was at present considering the matter.—Reuter.

SIMON COMMISSION'S VISIT & SWARAJISTS

A CORRECTION.

With reference to our message (Associated Press of India) from Madras on February 27th, that the Congress members walked out of the Madras Council when the Statutory Commission entered the Council Hall that day, it should be noted that the members of the Statutory Commission did not attend the Madras Council that day, nor did the Swarajists walk out. The last paragraph of the message was incorrectly issued. It referred to the decision of the meeting of the Swaraj Party as to what would happen when the Statutory Commission visited the Council.—A.P.

LATEST NEWS.

CALCUTTA, March 1.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the President said: "I came across a paragraph in to-day's "Statesman," which, I think, I should read to you for its writer presumptuously presupposed my decision with regard to a matter in which you are vitally interested. He drifted away from his responsibility to invent reasons for such a decision—an attempt, which, in my opinion, should not be allowed to go uncondemned. The paragraph runs thus:—"Under the rules the President may or may not allow the discussion of the motion to-day and the chances are that he will defer the date till the vacant seats have been filled." I was really shocked for I could hardly believe that the "Statesman" could actually be led away from truth by gossipmongers and I think it is clearly my duty to give a piece of friendly advice to the editor, namely that he should exercise more rigorous control over irresponsible contribution."—A.P.

AMRITSAR, March 1.

Mr. Saunders, barrister of Lahore, filed an application to-day before the District Magistrate of Amritsar under Section 408 I.P.C. on behalf of Mumtaz Begum praying for a warrant for a search of her husband's house for recovery of jewellery belonging to her. It is understood that she has returned with her recently born child to her parents from her husband Mr. Abdul Rehman of Karachi whom she married two years ago. The complaint was taken up by Mr. Connor, First Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, who decided to hear the other side before passing any orders for a house search.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY AND COMMISSION

QUESTION OF SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT CONSIDERED

(From Our Political Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Feb. 29.

Messages from Delhi have indicated that the emphatic verdict of the Assembly repudiating the Simon Commission and declaring to have nothing to do with it at any stage or in any form, has not in the least affected the attitude of the Government of India. The special correspondent of the "Chronicle" in New Delhi in a message published on Tuesday, stated that "some anxiety prevails in non-official circles in Delhi regarding the voting down of the supplementary demand that will be placed before the Legislative Assembly in connection with the expenditure of the Simon Commission in the current financial year." And, the Free Press of India's political correspondent corroborates this statement when he states in a report to the Press "that Government are yet confident of reinstating the Statutory Commission on the pedestal of 'popular' sanction." The official report of the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Government of India which was published in the "Chronicle" of the 29th January, stated that the Committee considered the question of the expenditure on the costly and unwanted Simon Show. But the Committee did not come to any decision on this preposterous proposition as,—as Sir Basil Blackett himself stated,—"political issue involving in the expenditure was one on which the 'Assembly would itself wish to express its opinion." Sir Basil on that occasion also made the very significant remark that "no provision has been included in the estimates for joint or sub-committees which may be necessary to constitute."

The report that a demand for supplementary grant has been included regarding the expenditure on the Simon Commission in the Budget, therefore, raises a grave constitutional issue. Since the time that Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member, made that statement,—that consideration of the question of expenditure on the Simon Show was not necessary as it raised "political issues on which the Assembly would itself wish to express an opinion,"—the Legislative Assembly has met and has in no uncertain terms repudiated the Commission and has refused to have anything to do with it at any stage or in any form. The implication of this decisive verdict is that the Assembly has not only challenged but also repudiated the very principle underlying the appointment of the Commission. In view of these facts, therefore, any demand on the part of Government to meet the expenditure of the Commission would be clearly a breach of constitutional procedure, and, therefore, out of order. The indications, however, are that Government do not care for such constitutional improprieties when the question involves their position. They are, therefore, once again gathering their forces in getting a supplementary demand passed through the Assembly.

I am in a position to state that there is almost a consensus of influential opinion in Bombay supporting the conclusion I have stated above that the proposed demand will be out of order. If Government bring forward any supplementary demand to defray the expenditure of the Commission which the Assembly has fundamentally repudiated both on principle and in effect, such action will not only be most improper, but will also mean disrespect of the very Constitution which the Government so sacredly profess to uphold.

GRANT FOR COMMISSION IN BUDGET.

GOVT'S HOPES OF SUCCESS IN THIN HOUSE.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

Confirmation is available that Government are setting high hopes that in voting on the Supplementary and Budget grants in the Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the Statutory Commission, the thin attendance might result in the House consenting to these demands being made with the consent of the House. The absentees on the official benches are being whipped.—Free Press.

PREVENTION OF WAR,

GERMAN SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

The League Security Committee for three hours discussed German suggestions for the prevention of war providing 'inter alia' that the States should undertake in advance to carry out the recommendations of the Council of the League to prevent aggravation and extension of disputes.

Lord Cushendun criticised the suggestions while M. Paul Boncour conditionally favoured them. Finally the matter was adjourned until the next session of the Committee. Meanwhile the German suggestions will be submitted to Governments.—Reuter.

SURPRISE ATTACK BY GL. SANDINO'S FOLLOWERS.

FOUR U. S. MARINES KILLED AND NINE WOUNDED.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Managua.—Four United States marines were killed, and nine wounded in an encounter with General Sandino's followers who surprised 36 marines in charge of a pack-train of eighty animals with supplies. General Sandino's followers fired rifles and machine guns from the jungle lining both sides of the trail. The wounded were brought in by means of aeroplanes.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Wellington.—400 members of Samoan, illegal Mau Police Force from Samoa were senteneed to-day at Apia to six months' imprisonment on the charge of intimidating other natives, who dealt with European shopkeepers.—Reuter.

THE CAVELL FILM.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Berlin.—The official statement with regard to the Cavell film declares that nurse Cavell was shot by a platoon of soldiers and died instantaneously. It flatly denies the statement that one soldier refused to fire and the officer shot Cavell with a revolver.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS IN PORTUGAL.

POLICE UNEARTH WAR MATERIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Lisbon.—Following the discovery of a bomb in the Railway Works at Barriero, the police have made thirteen arrests and unearthed quantities of bombs and war material including rifles and dumdum bullets. The police captured in the north of Portugal a gang of men alleged to be responsible for the shooting of two policemen. Numerous Communists have been arrested.—Reuter.

POSITION OF BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Army Estimates for the year 1928 are a net total of £41,050,000 or £515,000 less than last year. No provision is made for extra troops in China for which a supplementary estimate will be presented. The strength of British Army, inclusive of British troops in India, is 153,500, a decrease of 3,000 and approximately 2,500 below establishment as a result of falling off in recruiting in 1927.—Reuter.

NO RELIEF IN APPEAL

SYED LAL SHAH'S CONVICTION.

LAHORE, Mar. 1.

Mr. Blacker, Sessions Judge, to-day pronounced judgment in the appeal of Syed Lal Shah, formerly Editor of the "Zamindar" newspaper, against his conviction under Sections 153 A and 292 I.P.C., and sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine. The Judge maintained the conviction under Section 153 A, but reduced the sentence to the term of imprisonment already undergone, and a fine of Rs. 250.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lieut: General Sir Harold and Lady Walker and Mr. R. P. H. Burbury arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Garden Party at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday afternoon.

PARSIS & SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

UNFOUNOED ALLEGATIONS ANSWERED,

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few ultra-loyalist Parsis are still moving heaven and earth to get up a Parsi deputation to wait on the Simon Commission!

They are so far checkmated by the unanimous opinion of the Parsi Press as also by the resolution of the public meeting of the Parsis condemning the Simon Commission. Now they are trying a new game. In the hospitable columns of the "Times of India" and of the "Hindi Punch" attempts are made to show, that the Parsis have not been invited to the All-Parties' Conference at Delhi and are thus slighted by the majority Communities! This is absolutely incorrect and unjust. Last month, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote and asked the Parsi Rajkeya Subha to send its representatives to attend the All Parties' Conference, the undersigned asked Pandit Jawaharlal to send similar invitations to the Parsi Central Association, the Zoroastrian Association and the Parsi Panchayat. On hearing from him that he had done so, this writer wrote to the Press to that effect to avoid misunderstanding. It seems that nong of the Associations sent their representatives to Delhi; and yet the few ultra loyalist Parsis try to make out, that the Parsi community was ignored! Even now, it is not too late. The Conference is meeting again on or about the 8th of March at Delhi: and the Parsi Associations can still send their representatives to the said Conference. and they will be quite welcome.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

RAILWAY WORKERS AND MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Last night the Railway Workers of Bombay met together at Parel to decide upon the grave situation created by the employers over the question of Medical examination on account of which a large number of men have to suffer retrenchment. Over 60 representatives of all Railway Unions of Bombay were present and among others were, Messrs. Purcell, Hallsworth, Chandrika Prasad, Ginvala, Kulkarni, Rele, Shrinivas Rao, and Jhabvala. Mr. Jhabvala placed the whole case before the gathering. Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad and Mr. Purcell offered their views and long discussion arose as a result of which an important mass meeting of Railway Workers will be held to-day at Parel.

BOMBAY SIKHS AND NABHA.

The Sikh community of Bombay in their meeting held on the 26th February adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) "This meeting of the Sikh community of Bombay strongly condemns the illegal action of the Government of India in deporting and confining the Maharaja of Nabha and depriving him of his title of "Maharaja" and reducing his allowance from twenty-five thousand to ten thousand without any trial."

(2) "This meeting of the Sikhs of Bombay express their heart-felt sympathy with the Maharaja of Nabha and pray God to grant him strength and courage to come out successful in the new trial."

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TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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'ACT COMMITTED IN EXCITEMENT

ASSUSED'S STATEMENT IN ACCEMBLY ASSAULT CASE

SIR BASIL'S EVIDENCE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

The trial commenced to-day of Mr. Chamanlal, lately reporter of the "Hindustan Times," in connection with the falling of an attache case on the Finance Member at the sitting of the Legislative Assembly, on the 18th February. Mr. B. J. Anderson, Additional District Magistrate, Delhi framed charge against the accused under section 353 I.P.C. Mr. Chamanlal pleaded not guilty, and was released on bail of Rs. 2,000. Hearing of the case will be continued to-morrow.

Sir Basil Blackett who was the first prosecution witness' stated that he was seated in his allotted seat in the Legislative Assembly as a Member of Government and Leader of the House. A resolution on the Indian Statutory Commission was under discussion for the whole of the day, and between five and six in the evening the House divided and the resolution was carried against Government by a few votes. There was considerable cheering from the opposition benches when all of a sudden he was hit by somebody on the head. For a few seconds he lost consciousness and, on recovering, found a group of members standing round him. He also found a small despatch case lying on the floor in front of him. Later on that evening he was examined by Col. Franklin, Civil Surgeon of Delhi.

ACCUSED'S APOLOGY.

In the cross-examination, Sir Basil told Mr. Asafali, defence counsel, that the accused came to see him the next morning when he and Lady Blackett had a talk with him. The accused stated he had done the act in a moment of excitement and wished to apologise for it. Sir Basil did not know the accused before the incident and he felt quite sure the latter had no grudge against him personally. The accused subsequently addressed him a letter in his purely personal capacity.

The next witness, Col. G. D. Franklin, deposed that he went to see Sir Basil Blackett on the evening of February 18 after the Assembly sitting was over, when Sir Basil told him of the accident he had had in the House. Witness concluded that Sir Basil Blackett had suffered from temporary loss of consciousness.

CAUGHT HIM BY COLLAR.

Mr. S. F. Coats, an assistant in the Legislative Department, stated that immediately after the result of voting was announced he heard something had happened and heard Mr. Yamin Khan shout from below to catch a man in white robes. He was just behind the accused and caught him accordingly by the collar. Mr. Baird who was standing near witness told the accused: "It was you who did it." Thereupon the accused replied: "Yes, I did it and it was a reply to Birkenhead." Witness subsequently handed the accused over to the police.

In the cross-examination, Mr. Coats stated he was standing between seats Nos. 6 and 7, a little left to the accused who had the reporter of the "Kesari" on one side in seat No. 5 and Mr. S. Sadanand of the Free Press of India on the other in seat No. 7. Witness did not see any bag with the accused before the division. On the othed hand, the bag was lying on the ground near seat No. 6. Then Mr. Coats said that he did not see the accused lifting the bag from the ground, nor throwing it down in the House.

MAN IN WHITE CLOTHES.

Mr. Mahomed Yamin Khan, M.L.A., the next witness, stated that immediately as the result of voting was announced he saw a motion of forearms with white clothes on and then he saw something dropping down slantingly. He saw it striking Sir Basil Blackett who fainted and dropped on his seat towards the left.

In the cross-examinaton, Mr. Yamin Khan deposed that at the time of the occurrence he did not see the face of the accused, but only a motion of forearms. That motion, like a signal, caught his attention. Later on witness found out that the thing that had been thrown down was a leather attache case.

Mr. Agashe, reporter of the "Kesari" deposed that he was occupying seat No. 5 on February 18 when the accused was seated next to him in seat No. 6.

In the cross-examination, witness stated that he knew Mr. Sadanand, who was seated in seat No. 7. He remembered the accused was standing, but could not say, if it was between two seats, nor was he sure, whether Mr. Sadanand was dressed up in white though usually he was dressed in white khaddar.

'STRAIGHTFORWARD SPIRIT.'

Mr. D. D. Baird, Superintendent of the Legislative Department, deposed that he was in the press gallery when the House divided on the Simon Commission resolution, and immediately as the result was announced he saw the accused lift the attache case with both of his hands and hurl it down with force. He thereupon caught hold of the accused and told him: "You did it." The accused replied: "Yes, I did it: it was a reply to Birkenhead."

In the cdess-examination witness stated that he could not remember if there were other men in whits besides the accused in the press gallery.

The accused, Chamanlal, in his statement, said that he had resigned from the "Hindustan Times" lately. As far as the throwing of the bag was concerned, he said that he did it, but not with a view to hitting Sir Basil Blackett "I was highly provoked by the speech of Lord Birkenhead that day and it was in a moment of excitement that I threw the bag which did not belong to me, but which happened to be in my hands then. As Sir Basil Blackett had stated, I bore no grudge to him and had no intention to assault him. I make this statement in a straightforward spirit of candour; otherwise I could put in a very strong defence to prove that the whole affair was an accident. I told this to Sir Basil Blackett who told me in a generous spirit that he had forgiven me for which, as a gentleman, I am highly indebted to him."

APOLOGY TO JOURNALISTS.

"As a journalist, I am sorry that I did that while I was present in the press gallery. I hope my journalist friends would forgive me for the unintentional act committed in the excitement of the moment. I had shouted that the result of voting was a reply to Lord Birkenhead and had told Mr. Yamin Khan that I had done the act."

Mr. Suraj Narain, Public Prosecutor, arguing the case for the Crown, said that Sir Basil Blackett as a member of Government and Leader of the House had taken active part in the discussion on the resolution. He was assaulted in consequence of his speech and as such section 353 I.P.C. applied for the offence the accused had committed.

Mr. Asafali, for the defence, replied that the intention was the main thing to be proved in cases of that nature and the whole of the evidence on record had not shown that the accused intended to strike Sir Basil Blackett. Moreover, section 21 I.P.C., which defined public servants, did not include members of the Legislative Asembly. Sir Basil was in the House on February 18 in his capacity of a member of the Assembly and not a public servant. He, therefore, contended that section 353 did not apply against his client.

KING AMANULLAH'S PROGRAMME IN BRITAIN

VISIT TO RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

STATE VISIT FOR 3 DAYS

LONDON, Feb. 29.

H. M. King Amanullah's first engagement after his arrival in London on 13th March and reception at the Buckingham Palace will be a visit to the Cenotaph at the Unknown Warrior's tomb. After this, he will receive addresses from various bodies at St. James Palace only returning to the Buckingham Palace for a State Banquet. Before going to the City King Amanullah will receive at the Buckingham Palace heads of diplomatic missions. He will be the principal guest at a Foreign Office dinner on the 14th March, while the Queen of Afghanistan will be entertained by Queen Mary at the Buckingham Palade to a dinner and afterwards at a theatre. On the 15th March, the State visit ends and the King and Queen of Afghanistan go to Claridges. They spend the morning sight-seeing. Ladies of the Central Asian Society entertain the Queen. There will be an Afghan dinner to Their Majesties the same evening.

VISIT TO INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.

The next two days will possibly include visits to the mosque at Woking and an inspection of the Air Force. The 18th March will be spent at Hatfield, where their Majesties will lunch with Lord Salisbury. On the 19th King Amanullah will have an opportunity of visiting Portsmouth, lunching with the Commander-in-Chief making a trip in submarine and inspecting the largest Atlantic liner at Southampton, after which he will go to Bournemouth. On the 20th March there will be a demonstration by mechanised army on the Salisbury plan. The 21st March will be occupied with a visit to Croydon and possibly a flight over London and visit to the Railway works at Swindon. Next two days are suggested for a trip down the Thames for a visit to Woolwich Arsenal, and the Greenwich Observatury and afterwards to the Oxford University. During the following week, King Amanullah will probably go to Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool, Bradford, Birmingham and other industrial centres. He will attend the Grand National early in April. He will visit Windsor Castle and lunch with King George on the 3rd April. He will also visit the fleet at Portland and lunch on the battleship Nelson.

Probably the King and Queen of Afghanistan will leave England on the 4th April.—Reuter.

"INDIA'S FINANCIAL WELL-BEING

SIR BASIL'S OPTIMISM

APPROVAL OF PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS ABOLITION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

Sir Basil Blackett was loudly cheered by the Assembly both when he rose to present his last budget and also towards the conclusion of his speech. Swarajists joined in the general cheers when he sat down with the prayer what no storm either from without or from within might descend upon India to disturb the bright prospects of the financial well-being to which India seemed to be justified in looking forward. During the course of his speech, at several stages, Sir Basil was loudly cheered particularly when he announced the complete remission of provincial contributions.

IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

In the Council of State also similar demonstrations were noticed when Mr. Burden announced the complete wiping of provincial contributions and particularly when the Finance Secretary eulogised the services Sir Basil had rendered to India.

The Finance Bill was introduced along with the Budget.

Party leaders in both the Houses of the Legislature have generally expressed themselves in favour of the Government decision abolishing provincial contributions. —A.P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

PRIZES DISTRIBUTED,

The Annual Athletic Sports of the above College were held before a large gathering of students and visitors last Saturday, when among the numerous cups and medals arranged on the table for prizes for different events, were seen two big Champion Cups, namely, (1) Savak Cumbhatta Champion Cup for the first champion and the Dinshaw Nasikwalla Champion Cup for the second champion. One race, viz., of 440 yards, was open to bonafide students of all colleges; and students from various colleges in Bombay took part in the same. The first prize in this event was won by Mr. J. Saldanha of St. Xavier's College while the second was taken away by Mr. Menon of the Bombay Veterinary College. These and other prizes as well as the medals to winners will be distributed on the College Social Gathering Day to be held on the 11th March in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Mr. N. M. D'Costa has been declared the first champion and Mr. B. K. Shroff has won the second championship cup. Captain Chubb, Mr. Vergese and Prof. Fernandez acted as umpires.

100 Yards:—(1) N. M. D'Costa, (2) B. K. Shroff, (3) F. S. Mirza.

SHOT PUT:—(1) N. M. D'Costa, (2) F. S. Mirza, (3) M. P. Thacker.

880 YARDS:—(1) P. C. Sahiar, (2) P. J. George, (3) N. M. Sethna.

THROWING CRICKET BALL:—(1) N. M. D'Costa, (2) J. C. Dias, (3) B. K. Shroff.

440 YARDS:—(1) J. Saldanha (St. Xavier's College), (2) A. Menon (Veterinary College), (3) A. D'Costa (St. Xavier's College).

BROAD JUMP:—(1) B. K. Shroff, (2) N. M. D'Costa, (3) N. M. Sethna.

120 HURDLES:—(1) N. M. D'Costa, (2) B. K. Shroff, (3) B. M. Patel.

B. K. Shroff, (3) A. K. Merchant.

HIGH JUMP:—(1) N. M. D'Costa, (2)

220 YARDS:—(1) N. M. D'Costa, (2) B. K. Shroff, (3) F. S. Mirza.

1 MILE RACE:—(1) P. C. Sahiar, (2) P. J. George, (3) J. M. D'Souza.

2 MILE CYCLE RACE:—(1) Rustom A. Hayway, (2) M. P. Thacker, (3) F. S. Mirza.

THREE-LEGGED RACE (1st pair):—J. S. Elavia and N. M. D'Costa

(2nd pair):—F. S. Mirza and B. M. Patel.

(3rd pair):—B. K. Shroff and P. J George.

STAFF RACE:—(1) Prof. D. R. Davar, (2) Prof. D. C. Sutaria and (3) Principal S. R. Davar.

RELAY RACE:—N. M. D'Costa, B. M. Patel, Samjana.

WHEEL BARROW RACE (1st pair):—J. S. Slavia and N. M. Sethna

(2nd pair):—B. M. Patel and B. K. Shroff.

(3rd pair):—P. J. George and J. C. Dias.

TUG OF WAR:—Morning Class, Evening Class.

SLOW CYCLE RACE:—(1) F. S. Mirza, (2) B. K. Shroff, (3) R. A. Hayway.

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THE KNAVE OF DIAMONDS.	Ethel M. Dell.
THE BLUE BUNGALOW.	William Le Queux.
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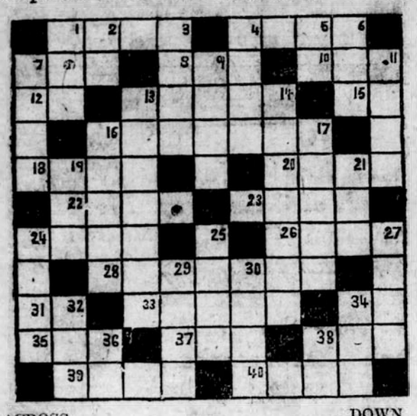
RUPEES 500 MUST BE WON.

PROBLEM No. 11.

Dictionary—Chambers 20th Century.

Key solution deposited with the "Hindu" & 'Bombay Chronicle."

LAST DATE FOR POSTING ENTRIES 31st MAR. 1928.



RESULTS WITHIN 15th APR. 1928

ACROSS

1. Dreadful.
4. Decayed vegetable
7. Eggs of fishes.
8. R. P. A. (actual).
10. Part of an atlas.
12. Negative Prefix.
13. A famous bridge in Venice (curtail)
15. Rhode Island (abbrn)
16. A tenth.
18. To melt (reverse).
20. A Measure of length.
22. Four O'S.
23. A stiff hair.
24. B. N. M. R. (actual)
26. A ramble.
28. A vehicle.
31. Never.
33. Salutation.
34. Contageous diseases (abbrn)
35. Embankment.
37. Propeller.
38. An animal.
39. Narrate.
40. That which holds or binds together.

DOWN

1. A Spanish title.
2. That is (abbrn)
3. A person's name.
4. Inner part of hand.
5. Master of arts (abbrn)
6. Which is got from coal or wood.
7. Rough.
9. Anguish.
11. Heap.
13. Improves.
14. A pigmentary layer.
16. A cathedral.
17. A water lily.
19. Descendant.
21. Land (curtail).
24. To tie.
25. Alias (curt and reverse).
27. An incursion.
29. A lane (reverse).
30. A swift kind of horse.
32. Consume.
34. A fish.
36. A pronoun.
38 DN (actual)

1. An entrance fee of **One Rupee** or a **Mayur Presentation Coupon** must company each solution, 5 entries for Rs. 4-8-0 and each additional entry above As. 12 only. Stamps not accepted. Entries (solutions) unlimited subject to this Fees must be sent by M. O. Full address should be given on M. O. Coupons all entries invariably. Entries accepted on plain paper also.

sol A correct solution is one which agrees letter for letter with the original each. A first prize of Rs. 200; a 2nd of 100 Rs., 20 consolation prizes of Rs. 5 Rs. 2 warded on merit; Another set of 25 consolation prizes of our products worth highes the next best 25 entries. A sum of Rs.50 given to the cover containing of the mber of solutions. Prizes shall be divided on combined at the discretion nager.

3. responsibility can be accepted for loss of entries or fees in transit.

4. In cases the decision of the Manager is final and binding on all competitors in all m ers. Entry means acceptance of all the rules.

5. Key s tion will be published in newspapers and all the competitors will be duly informed the result.

6. Printed lets can be had free on application. Address all M. O. and entries to Manager——

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REVISION SETTLEMENT IN BARDOLI

POPULAR DEMAND NOT ACCEPTABLE!

REVENUE SECRETARY'S CONTENTION

The following is a true copy of the letter that Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik, M.L.C has received in reply to a letter addressed by him to the Revenue Member, Bombay Government regarding revision settlement of Bardoli and Chorasi taluks.

Revenue Department,
Secretariat,
Bombay, 22nd. February 1928.

Dear Rao Bahadur,

I am desired by the Hon. the Revenue Member to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 18th instant in connection with the revision settlement of Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas. You bring four points to the notice of Government.

The first is that in spite of various declarations made "Government have thought fit to revise assessment solely on prices of abnormal years 1918-24". This point was raised by you last year before Government passed their orders on the settlement.

You then stated that the abnormal years were those from 1914-25. In other words you regard everything that has happened since the outbreak of the war in 1914 as abnormal. The experience of the last nine years must have shown you that the post-war period is never likely to approximate to the pre-war period; every one must recognise that there has been a permanent rise in prices since 1914, and thought they may not be at the moment so high as they were five years ago, and may possibly be still on the decline, nevertheless the final average figure must be substantially higher than the figure of the first fourteen years of this century.

WHY RATES WERE REDUCED.

It was to make provision for a possible slight decline in prices that Government reduced the rates fixed originally by the Settlement Officer, and those subsequently proposed by the Commissioner of Settlement, the effect being to fix the net increase in the case of Bardoli Taluka at 21.97 per cent. as contrasted with the settlement officer's 30.59 and the Commissioner of Settlement 29.03. Similarly in the case of Chorasi Taluka the effect has been to increase the rates by 18.38 per cent. as against the increase of 26.89 per cent. and 24.48 per cent. recommended by the Settlement Offices and the Commissioner of Settlement respectively.

Your second point is that Appendices G and H. to the Settlement reports have not in several cases been correctly prepared, and that sales and leases said to have been excluded from consideration have actually been taken into consideration. If you can point out specific instances in which this has been done, Government will inquire into them, but they are not prepared to accept a general statement of this character.

In your third paragraph you state that in consequence of Government accepting the proposal of the Commissioner of Settlements to raise the grouping of certain villages the revision settlement is not legal.

I am to request you to specify the actual provision of the law by which the procedure which has been adopted is illegal. Government themselves are unable to admit that there is any illegality.

Your fourth point is that Government have not taken into consideration the indebtedness of the people and the fact that "economic conditions of the people are getting from bad to worse." I am to say that Government regret their inability to accept these contentions. If they were true, it would imply that the cultivation in both Talukas is steadily decreasing, and that land is being abandoned as being too unprofitable to be cultivated. As you are aware this is not the case.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J. W. SMYTH.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, my good sir and madam, be prepared for an interesting and instructive tussle in the maidan, or hair-raising encounter on the solemn main, of life! It will be at times like the curate's hen's (table hen, not drawing-room one) egg, good in some parts,—and addled in vital parts, or like the doubtful chastity of Caesar's wife. (Lord bless the souls of both, even at this distant time and in these far-off claims). When history is written of you, there will be two totally different versions of your career, as wide as the Poles and Czechs and Serbs asunder While the Western scribblers or historians (or hystericians?) will appraise it as useless predatory etc., the historians of your own kith and kin or country will acclaim it as eventful marvellous and epoch-making—exactly as we have different versions, before our very wide stolid eyes, of Shivaji whom the stupid writers call a "mountain rat", when really he was a lordly lion. A lion wisely slinks away from the tyrant man equipped with a crack gun. Shivaji had great brains in escaping in the garb of a sanyasi from the tyrants, as Swami Vivekanand has wisely said that now the wise rulers are dreading a sunyasi lest he should hide under his robe, another Shivaji! In short, your life is a long spell of hard labour conquests, and tribulations like those of Shivaji. After your passing way, may Allah bless your family, though He forgot to do so in the case of the family of that great Maharashtra King! Go ahead; don't hide your light under a bushel or in a basket!!

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET

FOREIGN SECRETARY'S "NO"

ZINOVIEFF AFFAIR AND AFTER

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary was asked in the House of Commons whether in view of the banishment of the Zinovieff and other elements from the Government of Russia the British Government would consider the question of recognition of the Soviet Government. Sir Austen said nothing had occurred since that incident to justify the British Government in considering resumption of diplomatic relations.

Sir Austen was asked if he had seen the speech made by Rykov saying that the Russian Government were prepared to give the guarantees required by the British Government regarding interference in British affairs.

He replied he had not, but if the Soviet wished to give assurances of that kind they could do so in the proper manner through diplomatic channels and those assurances would be considered.—B. O. W.

PREMIER AGREES TO DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Feb. 29.

In the House of Commons, Premier Baldwin undertook to find at least half a day to discuss the report on Civil Service and Frances enquiry at the request of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald that the House should be given an opportunity for associating itself with Government's action in connection with it and asking for an enquiry into the issues raised owing to the reopening of the Zinovieff affair and incomplete position in which it was left by the report.—Reuter.

"I WILL NOT PLAY COWARD'S PART"

DR SUBBARAYAN TO FACE THE FIGHT

MADRAS, Feb. 29.

I will not play the part of a coward by resigning at this juncture", declared Dr. Subbarayan, the Chief Minister, addressing a closed floor meeting of the Ministerialist party this afternoon on the situation created by the Swarajist motion of no-confidence against him. He added that he would face the fight and return "with the shield or on it". All the Ministers made statements suggesting that all possibilities to bring about a settlement on the boycott question should be investigated, but the Chief Minister maintained that on that question there was no settlement possible and he could not see his way not to co-operate with the Commission.

Asked to state definitely if he had not already resigned, Dr. Subbarayan said his mind had seriously moved in that direction, but the final step had not been taken by him and now there could be no question of it in face of the no-Confidence motion.—A.P.

DISCUSSION ON 12TH INST.

MADRAS, Feb. 29.

If on 2nd March, according to Legislative Council rules, 42 members stand up to support the motion of no-confidence against the Chief Minister, then March 12 will be fixed for discussion of the matter.—A.P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rugby.—The King has approved the appointment of Sir Horace Rumbold Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Madrid to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Berlin. Sir Horace Rumbold was Charge d'Affaires in Berlin at the outbreak of the War.

Newspapers at Berlin express satisfaction with the appointment of a diplomatist who has had so long and distinguished a career and who has already served in Berlin. Opinion is expressed that his previous knowledge of Germany will enable him to consolidate the friendly relations which have been the object of Lord D'Abernon and Sir Ronald Lindsay his predecessors in Berlin.—B. O. W.

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SIR CURRIMBHOY HOSPITAL

RELATIONS BETWEEN PEOPLE AND GOVT.

A large number of distinguished citizens responded the invitation of the Executive Committee of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund by their presence to witness the unveiling of the Memorial Tablet of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Memorial Dental College and Hospital and also laying of the foundation stone of the Nurses' Quarters at the J. J. Hospital which was performed by Sir Leslie Wilson on Tuesday evening.

After the Governor unveiled the Memorial Tablet Mr. Meyer Nissim in welcoming him gave a brief history of the activities of the late Sir Curimbhoy as an industrialist and a philanthrophist and said after he passed away in September 1924 numerous friends and admirers decided to perpetuate his memory in a suitable form.

Dr. J. J Mody also in a fitting speech thanked the Governor and said thousands of years ago Indian knew almost all about dentistry but evil days fell upon her and through foreign domination the science died out. He thanked Sir Leslie Wilson for inaugurating a Dental College and a Hospital which were the first of their kinds not only in Bombay but whole India.

Sir Ness Wadia them as chairman of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund requested Government to carry out faithfully the guarantee of their help in a liberal spirit.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech said:

I confess that my heart is full of gratitude to Sir Ness Wadia—to all the members of the Hospital Fund Committee, and to the generous public of Bombay Presidency for carrying along the road to full completion in so rapid a manner the scheme for improving the hospital accommodation for Bombay as approved at the Sheriff's meeting held only just over two years ago. I was surprised, when I first landed in India, to learn that there was not a single dental school or hospital in the whole of India. I must confess that I am still more surprised, after what I have heard to-day from Dr. Modi about the antiquity of the study of Dentistry in India. I can only suppose that, like other sciences for which India was famous in the past, the study of Dentistry has fallen into abeyance, and I am indeed glad to think that the study of this very important branch of medical science will now be restored to its proper position in Bombay.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PEOPLE

Reference has been made to the extra responsibility which will fall upon Government in maintaining these various extensions, and keeping them adequately staffed and nursed. In the last century, it might have been possible for a Governor to come forward and say that he would promise, on behalf of Government, so many lakhs of rupees a year for a purpose of this kind, and he would have been in a position to carry out his promise, and, to a certain extent, to bind his successors, but, in the circumstances which exist at present, conditions are entirely digerent, and all our proposed expenditure on the transferred subjects, of which medicine is one, must be put before the Legislative Council, so that, even under the laws as it stands at present, we are unable to give an unconditional guarantee for the future. Nor is it possible for anyone to say what form of Government may exist here ten years ahead.

It is quite possible, for example, that the constitution of the Legislative Council may be so revised as to give more power to rural interests at the expense of urban interests, or, on the other hand, it may give greater power to urban interests than to rural interests In the end the policy of Government will be very largely guided, even more than it is to-day, by the wishes of the Legislative Council, which will interpret the wishes of the people of Bombay City and Presidency. There is no reason to suppose that the public in the years that are ahead will be less anxious to maintain their medical institutions in a high state of efficiency than they are to-day, in fact, the probabilities, I am happy to realise, appear to me to lie entirely in the opposite direction, and I feel confident that we can go forward with our schemes of expansion relying upon posterity to find the necessary means to maintain the institutions which we shall have handed down to them.

I can only hope that the good work will continue for many years to come till we reach the apex of our ambitions in this matter, and I am convinced that whoever may form, in the future, the Hospital Fund Committee, this work will continue, for the public of Bombay once that it has put its hand to the plough is not going to let go.

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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to:—

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ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN U. S. A.

(Continued from page 6.)

labour and the infection carried by the dirty midwife, she is incapable of bearing another child. So her husband brings in another wife. She (Ram Kali) is only allowed to stay in the home and be a drudge for the second wife and care for her children".

"This is just the story of Ram Kali, but there are millions of just such stories to be told in every village, in every town, from the north to the south, from the east to the west in India."

"Doctors are needed everywhere; nurses are needed; some one is needed to come out and devote her life to the training of these midwives, and in teaching the people the danger of delay and of dirt, and to try to prevent these children from being married when they are so small, and trying to bring forth before they are fitted by nature for this task."

The article concluded with an account of the good work carried on at Fategarh hospital under direction of an American staff—and an appeal is made to the women in America who have had training to come to India to help the work.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

A council meeting of the Medical Women's International Association is to be held at Bologna, Italy, on April 11th 1928, to be followed on the two subsequent days April 12th and 13th by an open meeting at which the following subjects will be discussed:

1. Medical Measures for the Protection of Children and Young People in the various countries.

2. Diseases of the Eye in Relation to General Medicine.

In connection with the council meeting and discussion, Dr. L. Martindale, M.D., B.S., J.P. of London, who is the secretary of the Medical Women's International Association, announces the following:

"We hope that the representatives from your country will be able to attend, and we shall be glad to receive the names of medical women who will read papers on the subjects selected."

WANTED AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT.

We hope that India may raise her voice at this forthcoming conference and we suggest that in the meanbime an authentic and reliable account of Obstetrical Practice and Progress in India be sent into the "Medical Woman's Journal," 2334 Upland Place, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A. by some medical organizations or hospitals. Statistics, reports and simple facts will be much more effective than any personal or controversial attacks.

AMERICAN LAWYER'S QUEER METHODS

THREATS TO SLAP IRISH K. C.'S HEAD "RIGHT OFF"

A remarkable scene took place at the sitting of the Commission which in taking evidence regarding the "Boss" Croker will dispute. The central figure was Mr. Paty, and American lawyer representing Mrs. Croker. He has already figured in several scenes at the Commission, and last week accused Mr. Ferris, the United States Vice Consul, of showing bias and prejudice in his conduct of the injury.

During Mr. Paty's cross-examination of a witness named Miss Curwen, Mr. Wood, K.C., Irish counsel for the Croker children, objected to what he called the badgering tone and bullying manner of Mr. Paty.

Mr. Shannon, K.C., Irish counsel for Mrs. Croker, objected to this statement.

A further remark by Mr. Wood drew the rejoinder from Mr. Paty: "What you have said is a deliberate misstatement."

Mr. Wood replied: "That is only a statement made by a counsel who is familiar with the lowest of the low class of police practice in the slum courts of great cities.

After further exchanges Mr. Paty, said heatedly: You will know what I will do to you in a minute. I will slap your face right here.

Mr. Wood: Third degree methods, your threats to me.

Mr. Paty: Step outside and I will slap it right off.

Mr. Wood called the attention of the Court to the threat, and asked that the Court should in future prevent such advocates from entering the country, and also prevent the employment of methods of advocacy which had ceased to operate with the passing of the rack and thumbscrew.

Mr. Paty: I guess you got your pay this morning.

At a later stage there was another exchange, and Mr. Paty, again pointing to the door, said: "I dare you to step out there."

Mr. Wood replied that he expected civilised conduct in a civilised country. Further exchanges continued all through the hearing, and Mr. Wood at one stage said he would not be intimidated by any swash buckling methods.

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6.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 2	800
7.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 0	660
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11.	E. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Flat Design	500
12.	Ladies' Silk Stockings	500
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14.	Gent's Silk Socks	375
15.	12 Gent's Handkerchiefs	300
16.	Mother-of-Pearl & Silver Mntd. Cgt. Holder	300
17.	Eversharp Pencil	300
18.	Manicure Set	250
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NO RETREAT FOR US.

LALAJI'S CLARION CALL

ANARCHY PREFERABLE TO SLAVERY

BUREAUCRATIC PROFESSIONS EXPOSED

Following is the amplified version of the speech of Lala Lajpat Rai, delivered on Feb. 16 in the Legislative Assembly when moving the "no confidence" resolution on the Statutory Commission.

Sir, I rise to move the resolution which stands in my name, and I do so with the most profound sense of responsibility that I have ever felt in performing a public duty. My reasons for the action may be briefly stated as follows. (1) I have no faith in the 'Bonafides' of those who have appointed this Commission. I do not believe that they are actuated by motives of justice and fair play or by regard for the interests of India. (2) I have no faith in the competence of this Commission. Without meaning any reflection on Sir John Simon and his colleagues and giving them the greatest possible credit for the best of intentions, they are not the men to solve the problem of India.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AUGUST 1917.

The genesis of the reforms and the actual working of them after the reforms had been sanctioned leads me to think that the announcement of August 1917 was not a sincere announcement.

Now, Sir Mr. Montague's remarks make it abundantly clear that the object Mr. Montague had in view was to convert the Indian nation into a competent warring nation. It must be remembered that at that time America had not yet entered into the War and the Allies were making desperate efforts to bring her in. It was becoming abundantly clear that unless America joined the War the cause of the Allies was doomed. The American people, although they sympathised with the Allies from the very beginning of the War, were very much undecided whether they should join in the War or not

A psychological change was considered necessary to bring them to believe that the aims and objects of the Allies in the War were purely democratic and in the interests of world democracy and world peace. This could not be achieved unless England made a gesture to show that the principles upon which the War was being fought was going to be applied in her future relations with India This, sir, was the underlying reason and the motive of the announcement of August 1917. The statesman who actually made the announcement was in my judgment sincere but the statesmen who drafted the announcement were not sincere Sir, I say this with the fullest knowledge of principles for which Great Britain avowedly fought the War.

The fundamental principles of justice, have been uprooted and the constitutional rights of the people have been violated, at a time where there is no real danger to the state, by an overfearful and incompetent bureaucracy which is neither responsible to the people, nor in touch with real public opinion and their whole plea is that powers when they are assumed will not be abused.

"I submit that the Reforms have made really no substantial change in the position and powers of the Indians from those they had at the time when Mr. Jinnah wrote that letter. Time after time in this Assembly we have seen that the united voice of the Indian representatives have no value in the eyes of the British Government either in India or in England.

INDIAN OPINION AND LEE COMMISSION.

The Indian opinion against the Lee Commission recommendations was unanimous; Indian opinion against the salt tax was unanimous. Time after time the decisions of the majority have been set aside by the mere fiat of the executive. Promises have been held to us lavishly, pledges have been given to us ungrudgingly, always in diplomatic language leaving enough loopholes for retraction, and they have been always disregarded or broken. We have been told so often in this House of Commons that throughout the length and breadth of human beings, some of whom endowed of this country inhabited by 315 millions with such intellect and commonsense as any other person in the world, could boast of, that there is not a single Indian who is competent to be appointed to the Railway Board.

KEY OF POLITICAL POWER.

Sir, the Departments of Finance, Commerce and Defence are the three Departments which hold practically the key of all political and economic power. The Government has taken good care to keep all these three Departments in their hands and not give us the vestige of of power and influence we are crying for. Our demand for even a modicum of Indianisation in the Army has gone in vain. Even the unanimous recommendations of the Skeen Committee, we are told have been turned down. Our experience of the Currency Commission is still fresh in our minds to make us forget what our position is in determining the financial policy of India. What then can be our justification for placing our hope that a Government which has been persistently following this policy within the last 10 years a policy of ruthlessly trampling under foot our aspirations and hopes, our demands and requests, and which has been humiliating us at every stage by vetoing our decisions on very flimsy pretences, are at all actuated by any benevolent motives towards India in the appointment of this Commission.

Sir, I repeat, I have no faith in the 'bonafides' of those who appointed this Commission.

Sir, I hold that there is nothing in the Act which justifies the interpretation put upon it by Lord Birkenhead. Moreover, if such were his views of the law why has it taken him three years to consider the question whether he should appoint any Indians on that Commission or not. If the law was so clear as he gives out it is, there was no use of his worrying about the matter. Sir, we have been told that the British intervened in the internecine quarrels in this country at a time when it was steeped in anarchy, that it saved it from a welter of anarchy and that if the British withdrew, which they refuse to do, out of purely benevolent and philanthropic motives, we shall be again thrown into a welter of anarchy. Well, Sir, anarchy has probably different meanings with Lord Birkenhead and with us. I consider that no anarchy can be greater than the anarchy of the law imposed upon a country by a foreign nation; that there can be no greater anarchy and greater misfortune to any nation or to any country than the imposition of the will of a foreigner and the heel of his foot upon its breast. What have we gained by the British intervention and the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown and the Parliaments of Great Britain? It may be true that for the last 75 years there have been no wars in India, that there has been comparative peace. But what are the results of that peace. The results are that we are still stamped as the most inferior race in the world, unfit to govern ourselves, unfit to defend our homes, unfit to manage our railways unfit to control our finances and unfit to manage our commerce. We are still told that we are a nation of children, quarrelling with one another over trifles, lacking in initiative, lacking in courage, and obsessed by a slave mentality and by a desire to be petulant. Why then should we be afraid of anarchy simply because 150 years of British Rule has completely emasculated us physically, mentally and even socially that it has left us mere skeletons of our former selves-good talkers, good debaters, good writers perhaps but unable to defend our honour and to defend our country. Is that the ideal which the British Government had for us. Possibly not; probably yes. But is that the ideal to which we should cling? Most positively no.

Sir, Lord Birkenhead has talked to us of the great and glorious association of England with India. Great and glorious indeed from the point of view of England, infamous and inglorious and abject from the point of view of India. That is the verdict of history and that is the verdict of impartial men. What for we in India should desire the continued association of England with India. Are the bones of those 60 million of our countrymen who died from one epidemic of influenza in 1918 any encouragement to us to desire for the continuance of that association? Are the graves of those millions and millions of our people who have died by slow process of fevers and diseases brought by insufficiency of food and by other unhygienic conditions in India any reason for us to wish for that association any longer? Is the abject position held by us in the colonies any encouragement? Is our helpless political position in the Councils of our own country any justification for our desiring to continue this association. Sir, there is nothing in the association of England with India which will lead any self-respecting and honourable Indian to any longer desire that association even though that association may save us from the threatened and predicted anarchy. I for one, Sir, will prefer anarchy to the present position of humiliation and helplessness which we enjoy in our own country.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Sir, Lord Birkenhead, the London "Times", and the Anglo-Indians have been making much of the depressed classes. Sir, all this solicitude for the depressed classes is nothing but hypocritical. All this talk of trusteeship, particularly of the minorities and of the depressed classes, is pure and simple cant. Does trusteeship justify the trustees in eating up all the trust property and stripping his ward entirely naked of everything he possessed?

PERSONAL WRONGS.

This is not the place to speak of any personal wrongs, but I may tell you, the best of us feel extremely bitter in the present state of circumstances. Even in time of peace when there are no clouds on the horizon, our letters are opened without authority by this Government. We are shadowed in our travels by the C.I.D. and we receive many other attentions, showing quite openly undisguisedly that we are treated as criminals in the land of our birth by the mere fact that we cannot see eye to eye with this Government and we oppose its efforts to tighten our chains. Sir, does that treatment produce sentiments of affection and love in us for the British Government? Certainly not. We are told that this Commission has been sent to India as if it was a jury.

Sir, the talk of this Commission as a jury is the greatest bunkum that could be imagined. If it is a jury, it is a jury of these who are not our Peers. It is the jury of those who are going to enquire our case 'in camera' dispensing with our presence. Can we accept such a jury. Why not confess judgment in that case.

Sir, we decline to have anything to do with any Commission which practically stamps us as inferior and unreliable men, as men who can't be trusted to hearing the evidence which might be given before it with regard to our affairs.

SECRETS OF ENGLAND.

Sir, it is said that His Majesty's Government intended no insult or affront to us. I concede no insult or affront was intended. They have not insulted us, most certainly, but they have committed an outrage. They have told us in unmistakable terms that we are not fit to participate on equal terms with an equal status in an enquiry which affects us much more deeply and much more intimately than any Englishman. That is not an insult, surely, but that is an outrage. It is said, Sir, by no less a man than Mr. Romsay MacDonald that we are suffering from an inferiority complex. There is only one explanation to it and it is that he is a rank-im perialist, in the garb of a socialist. That is my reply to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

PINCHING SHOE.

As to the other critics of our position, my reply is that he whom the shoe pinches knows it better than the man who uses it.

Sir, these are crumbs that are thrown from the table of a master to his dog. We refuse to accept these crumbs.

We are prepared for the worst, but we can only give one warning to the British Government that while we expect no mercies from them, they should not expect any consideration from us. We shall do nothing in secret.

We shall do nothing violent. But in our resourcelessness, from the military point of view, we shall leave nothing undone to convince the British that we are in earnest, that we are in dead earnest that we will prefer death extinction even of our race, than the continuance of the present condition of things.

TO OUR OWN COUNTRYMEN.

Sir, I have done with the British. I have a word to say to my own countrymen, to the Indian members of this House. I beg of them to consider that looked at from all points of view co-operation with this Commission will bring them no good. On fundamental principles, on the ground of expediency and utility, the best policy for us is to have nothing to do with this Commission, to take no responsibility whatsoever of any kind as regards its deliberations or its conclusions. Let them do their work as they please. Let them make their report which they think best and let the British Government come to its decisions. We may not have the power and the resource to defy them but we shall be no party to any of these things at any stage or in any form.

Indians, when you decide to co-operate with this Commission, I beg of you to remember the history of the dealings of England with India in the past.

In the circumstances, I appeal to all Indian members of this House not to be influenced by any professions of sympathy, either by the members of the Commission or by the official world or by the non-official Anglo-Indian community. They are all parts of the same machinery. That machinery has no soul. It is a cruel and merciless machinery. Their only object is profiteering and domineering. Let us not make ourselves fools and tools to be trampled under foot by this machinery. Let us preserve our souls. Let us maintain a united front and let me assure you that all this talk of asking us to frame a constitution is again the merest camouflage.

"NO RETREAT."

Sir, we know we are surrounded by high seas, our tiny bark runs the risk of being overturned, of being engulfed by the waves. It may be that we may be swallowed by these waves. Sir, we know we are sitting on the crest of a volcano. It may be that we may be burnt and destroy and extinguished by a single flow of lava from the volcano. We know that we are hanging in the mid air on the height of mighty and formidable glaciers. It may be that we may be buried into a living grave by one avalanche. Yes, Sir, all that may be, but we are determined to carry on our struggle with all the self-respect and courage we can command, taking all risks in the hope that some day we may be driven off to the shore and be saved. But in no circumstances, for no price, shall we sell our birth right and the birth-right of our countrymen. The struggle is unequal, we are fighting against great odds but fight we must. There is no retreat for us.

TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE.

(Continued from page 6.)

untouchable movement in this part of the country under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar can very safely and boldly say that the movement is cosmopolitan in character. It is not simply for the opening of the tank for public use, but a movement of this kind with its manifold activities is directly paving the way for the evolution of the national movement for asserting their ordinary privileges of citizenship. It was only recently that Dr. Ambedkar announced his intention to open khadi centres for the untouchables and thus help the great constructive programme blessed by Mahatmaji, with khaddar in body and Satyagrah in mind against all evils, this movement is bound to succeed.

One word to my friends. As every good movement has to pass through various stages of obstacles and it will have to meet the friendly foes as well open foes--of whom the former are more dangerous—so also this Satyagraha has to face all the obstacles put on the way and come out triumphant at last. I only appeal to my friends that in facing these hardships from friends or foes, they should not lose under any circumstances their courage, patience and perseverance but carry on the struggle to the successful end in all humility by peaceful and non-violent means.

May God give the strength to my suffering brethren and wisdom to the caste Hindus.

MISRULE, WORSE THAN NO RULE

NON-VIOLENCE, NOT AN ACADEMIC PRINCIPLE

FREEDOM AT ALL COSTS

MAHATMAJI'S UNSHAKABLE FAITH IN INDIA'S CAUSE

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

An esteemed friend writes:

"It is not often that I intrude upon your expressions of political opinion. But a sentence of yours in a recent editorial, repeating a heresy uttered by you long ago, compels me to ask you whether you have measured your words with the care that one expects of an expounder of moral issues. You declare that you would accept chaos in exchange for freedom from the English yoke. That an Indian should desire and work for freedom from any foreign yoke is perfectly natural, normal and healthy. That any one in his senses should exchange any kind of orderly government for chaos is simply incomprehensible, for the one implies some sort of discipline, whether imposed or stimulated, whereas the latter is the very negation of self-discipline. Chaos is a word that may find a place in the vocabulary of the Deity. In the mouth of a human being it is meaningless, and is just as much a dangerous exaggeration and hallucination as is the word 'independence,' against which you properly gird. Moreover, it seems to me and you yourself have recognised it so often, that wisdom lies in refraining from acts and words calculated (though not intended) to mislead the ignorant, who will undoubtedly give it a connotation that you have not contemplated. Every wild man will emphasise the term without reference to your condition of non-violence. If non-violence be, as you claim it to be, creative, purposeful, and divine in its nature, then chaos cannot be its consequence or characteristic. If you have used the term with deliberation, then I should comment that you have rendered no service to mankind, who need rather a remainder, that they should acquire the cosmic vision, rather than the chaotic one, to which they are already prone. If you have fallen into a mere looseness of language under the urge of a deep and noble emotion, I hope, upon reflection, you will find a way to make clear your real meaning."

Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member, who introduced his last budget in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday.

DELIBERATE CHOICE.

There is no mistaking the earnestness running through the letter. And I have so much regard for the friend's views, that if I could have suited mine to his, I would gladly have done so.

But I must say that my choice was deliberate. Chaos means no rule, no order. Rule or order can come, does come out of no rule or no order, but never directly out of misrule or disorder masquerading under the sacred name of rule or order. My friend's difficulty arises, I presume, out of his assumption that the present Government of India represents 'some sort of discipline whether imposed or stimulated.' It is likely that our estimates of the existing system differ. My own estimate of it is that it is an unmitigated evil. No good therefore can come out of this evil. I held misrule to be worse than no rule.

Nor need my words cause any confusion in the minds of the ignorant or the violent. For I admit my correspondent's contention that chaos can be the result only of violence. Have I not often said in these pages that if I were compelled to choose between this rule and violence I would give my vote for the latter though I will not, I could not, assist a fight based on violence? It would be a matter for me of Hobson's choice. The seeming quiescence of to-day is a dangerous form of violence kept under suppression by greater violence or rather readiness for it. Is it not better that those, who, out of a cowardly fear of death or dispossession, whilst harbouring violence refrain from it, should do it and win freedom from bondage or die gloriously in the attempt to vindicate their birth-right?

NOT AN ACADEMIC PRINCIPLE.

My non-violence is not an academic principle to be enunciated on favourable occasions. It is a principle which I am seeking to enforce every moment of my life in every field of activity. In my attempt, often frustrated through my own weakness or ignorance, to enforce non-violence, I am driven for the sake of the creed itself to countenance violence by way of giving mental approval to it. In 1921 I told the villagers near Bettiah that they had acted like cowards in that they had instead of resisting the evil-minded "amlas" left their wives and homes on their approach. On another occasion I expressed myself ashamed of a priest who said he had quietly slipped away and saved himself when a ruffian band had entered his temple to loot it and break the idol. I told him that if he could not die at his post defending his charges non-violently, he should have defended it by offering violent resistance. Similarly do I hold that, if India has no faith in non-violence, nor patience for it to work its way, then it is better for her to attain her freedom from the present misrule even by violence than that she should helplessly submit to a continuing rape of her belongings and her honour.

SIMON PLAYS THE SAME GAME.

Look at the shameless manner in which, for sustaining the spoliation of India, British statesmen (?) are setting one party against another. They have suddenly discovered the 'untouchables', for they seem to fear that the Hindu-Muslim dissensions alone might not prove enough security for retaining possession of the 'most glorious diadem in the British Crown.' They are trying to set the helpless princes against the people. Sir John Simon finds it necessary to play the same game. The penetrating intellect he is said to possess does not penetrate the very thin veil that covers the frauds that are set up for his edification and he finds nothing seriously amiss in the Indian atmosphere. This sort of 'orderly discipline' has unmanned and unnerved the people as nothing in their previous history has ever done.

My own position and belief are clear and unequivocal. I neither want the existing rule nor chaos. I want true order established without having to go through the travail of chaos. I want this disorder to be destroyed by non-violence, i.e., I want to convert the evil-doers. My life is dedicated to that task. And what I have written in the previous paragraphs directly flows from my knowledge of the working of non-violence which is the greatest force known to mankind. My belief in its efficacy is unshakeable, so is my my belief unshakeable in the power of India to gain her freedom through non-violent means and no other. But this power of hers cannot be evoked by suppressing truth or facts however ugly they may for the moment appear to be. God forbid that India should have to engage in a sanguinary duel before she learns the lesson of non-violence in its fulness. But if that intermediate stage, often found to be necessary, is to be her lot, it will have to be faced as a stage inevitable in her march towards freedom and certainly preferable to the existing order which is only so-called but which is like a white sepulchre hiding undiluted violence underneath.

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